

The China Press

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1919

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20 CENTS

JUDENITCH NOW ASKS AMERICA TO FEED PETROGRAD!

BULGARIAN REPLY TO BE PRESENTED TO PARIS COUNCIL

Yesterday Was Last Day
When Counter-Claims
Could Be Made

SERBIA WILL ACT

Delegate Authorised To
Sign Pact Arrives
In Paris

TALK IN COMMONS

Steps To Get Indemnity
To Be Taken After
Treaty Is Ratified

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Council will receive tomorrow the Bulgarian Delegation's observations on the Entente's peace terms. The extended period assigned to Bulgaria for replying to the Entente's terms expires today. The Serbians have voted a protest against the evacuation of Thrace and Strumitza but it is thought that this protest will remain purely "platonique."

SERBIA TO SIGN

Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—According to the Petit Parisien Dr. Trumbitch, who arrived in Paris yesterday, has brought with him the authorisation of the Serbian Government to sign the treaty of St. Germain. The Journal adds that he may however make some reservations.

TALK ON INDEMNITY

London, October 23.—In the House of Commons today at question-time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that steps to recover an indemnity from Germany could not be taken until the Peace Treaty had been ratified but much preliminary work had been done by the committee representing the principal Governments concerned. In particular, deliveries under annexes 4 and 5 of the Treaty had been commenced.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, stated that the Government was informed that Germany had no great quantity of goods to export at present. He also stated with regard to the investigation of the operation of trusts that enquiries were being made into the cost and profit in all stages of the handling and distribution of fish, and that sub-committees were investigating cotton, tobacco and soap.

LABOR MEETING IN U.S. ADDRESSED BY GOMPER

Support To Be Given To Steel
Strikers By American
Labor Federation

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Oct. 22.—At the National Industrial Conference here the groups representing Labor and the public voted for a resolution, introduced by Mr. Samuel Gompers, recognizing the right of collective bargaining. The employers' group voted against the resolution, which was lost under the rule requiring unanimity.

Subsequently the Labor Group withdrew from the Conference. Mr. Gompers addressing the conference declared that the Executive of the American Federation of Labor the previous night had voted to support the steel strike morally and financially.

Japanese Lightermen At Nagoya On Strike

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Nagoya, Oct. 24.—Over four hundred lightermen have struck, with the result that thousands of port workers are thrown idle and shipping is tied up.

Only Woman Flyer
With French Army
Arrives In U.S.



Captain Jane Herveux

Captain Jane Herveux, the only woman who served with the French Flying Corps during the war, photographed aboard the liner La Lorraine on her arrival in New York. Before the war Captain Herveux was prominent in France as an automobile racing driver. She will probably accept one of the offers made her by American aeroplane manufacturers to act as demonstrator and exhibition flyer.

BLAST KILLS FOURTEEN ON JAPANESE WARSHIP

Sixteen Others Are Injured In
Disaster That Mars Naval
Maneuvers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, Oct. 25.—An explosion occurred today on the battleship Huga which has been taking part in the grand maneuvers. Fourteen men were killed and sixteen injured. The Emperor has returned to Tokyo.

Trial Of Ex-Kaiser Discussed In Commons

Holland Not To Be Asked To
Surrender Him Until
Treaty Is Ratified

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 21.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law said that the request to Holland to surrender the ex-Kaiser for trial could not be made until the peace treaty had been formally ratified. Meanwhile all necessary preparations for his trial were being made.

Henderson Gives View On British Labor

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. Arthur Henderson discussing Labor's Imperial policy in the periodical Overseas, writes: "Labor is certainly not a Little Englander in the sense of being indifferent to the potential utility of this great alliance of free states, which the Empire in its best aspects implies. Labor stands in all its traditions for the principle which has made the real strength of the Empire, namely, conciliation through self government."

Curzon And Balfour Assume New Posts

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 23.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Balfour has been appointed Lord President of the Council in succession to Lord Curzon.

MORE IMITATION?

(Reuter's Service)

Kyoto, October 24.—An active temperance movement has been started here, with funds amounting to a million yen.

M. E. Church, South, Plans Extensive Building Program

Three New Houses Of Worship And Dormitory For
McTiere School To Be Erected Here

Buildings totalling \$385,000 in value to be erected in Shanghai Mission, at which there were present 60 missionaries out of a possible 110.

The meeting was called by Bishop Lambuth, who desired to discuss with the mission and the two foreign secretaries of the Home Board, Dr. Rawlings and Miss Howell, certain questions arising from the great Centenary Campaign lately conducted in the United States, when a large sum of money was pledged for mission work. It is the expectation that over \$240,000 will be available for use in China during 1920, and this besides the regular appropriation for work already going on, and that a similar sum will be available each year for the next five years.

Among the projects to be put through is the enlargement of Soochow University, calling for an expenditure of over \$100,000; the renovation and rebuilding of Soochow Hospital at an expense of about \$198,000; the establishment of an industrial or vocational school in Wushu at an outlay of some \$60,000; the building of various churches in Shanghai, for which purpose \$100,000 is now available and the building and equipment of several institutional churches in various places at an outlay of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 each. Among the smaller projects, it may be mentioned that Soochow University Middle School, No. 3, in Huchow will receive something over \$10,000 for enlargement.

Many subjects were discussed which were of interest chiefly to the missionaries concerned, but it will doubtless be of interest to many others to know that the proposal to open at Soochow University a language school for the Wod dialects met with the hearty approval of the mission, and that the Board of Trustees for Educational Work was instructed to make plans if possible for the early opening of such a school.

At the close of the session, the bishop expressed his pleasure at being present at the Conference and the meeting of the mission, and his gratification at the spirit of harmony and optimism prevailing among both the Chinese church and the missionary body. It appeared from all that was said publicly or privately during the conference and the mission meeting that it is the unanimous desire that Bishop Lambuth may not only return the following year, but that he may be appointed resident bishop for the Far East.

Projects Are Outlined
At Meeting At Huchow
(China Press Correspondence)
Huchow, Chekiang, October 22.—Immediately following the Methodist Conference, which convened here from October 15 to 20, there has just been held a two-days' session of the Southern Methodist Mission, at which there were present 60 missionaries out of a possible 110.

Departing American Consul Honored By Chinese Bodies

Representatives Of 51 Shanghai Organisations
Attend Reception; Present Silver Box

Representatives of the Students' Union and the Shanghai Commercial Federation, consisting of 51 local Chinese organisations, over 100 strong, attended the reception yesterday at the Carlton Cafe given in honor of Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General who will leave here for his new office in Melbourne on November 1. A massive silver box was presented to the departing guest on behalf of the organisations by Mr. Chow Tsing-tai, chairman of the Commercial Federation. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern Chief peace delegate, made the principal speech. Mr. H. Y. Cheng, president of the Students' Union, spoke on behalf of his union. Dr. Moulin Chiang, professor of Reking University, presided.

In accepting the gift, Consul-General Sammons said that he considered it a sincere expression of friendly relations between the two great peoples on the part of the Chinese hosts. He would cherish it forever as such, he said, and would recall the gathering and the individuals present whenever he sees it.

"Without this sentiment you might present me with a kingdom and it would have no value to me," said Mr. Sammons. "You may not be millionaires in the actual amount of money you possess, but you are millionaires in the sense that you have millions who look to you for leadership and advice. I accept this gift in the sense that the millions of people whom you represent here are going ahead in a constructive sense to further the developments of China."

WILL REMEMBER CHINA
"It was suggested by my going away that I would separate myself further from this land. But quite to the contrary, I am going to spread the light to the millions in Australia in the same way as I see you spread light to the millions in China along patriotic lines. Foreigners know very little about this country. It will be most important for you to spread publicity among foreign countries of what you are doing here along educational and industrial lines. Keep in touch with the prominent men of other countries and let them learn from you first hand information about your patriotic efforts so that they themselves may in turn spread these in foreign hearts."

(Continued on Page 5)

Wilson Is Improved; Able To Sign Bills

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, October 22.—This evening's bulletin states that President Wilson passed a comfortable day and signed several Acts of Congress.

BOMB MEANT FOR WANG FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE

Missile Intended For Peking
Delegate Apparently Made
By An Expert

The bomb planted near the residence of Mr. Wang Yi-tang at Har-doon's Garden a week ago last night was specially made by an expert and would have done a large amount of damage had it exploded. Over half a pound of highly explosive yellow powder was found inside when Acting Chief Detective Officer John Burnside unscrewed the close-fitting iron cap yesterday afternoon.

Of heavy cast-iron construction, the container was so made as to be weighted at the bottom, suggesting an effort to avoid the very circumstance that really occurred, that of the bomb falling upon the fuse end and, thus extinguishing the lighted punk stick, when it was dropped over the 12-foot wall. The punk was held in place by two corks, bound there by wires that were wrapped about the cylindrical body of the bomb. The walls of the powder chamber were of solid iron an inch thick. The bomb weighed 21 pounds.

BRITISH EXPENDITURES STATED BY CHANCELLOR

Hope Is Expressed Next Six
Months Will Bring An
Improvement

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a statement yesterday announced that during the six months ending September 30, the average daily expenditure was \$4,250,000, while the income was \$2,508,000. He hoped that matters would improve in the second six months. There will be no autumn budget, but a general financial discussion in the House of Commons next week.

The obligations of the Allies towards Great Britain amounted to 1,622 millions, and those of the Dominions and Colonies to 186 millions. Mr. Chamberlain expects to receive about six millions in the current year as interest on payments from the Dominions and Colonies, but no interest is being paid by the Allies at the present time.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS WOULD EXPEL GERMANS

Premier Is Asked To Remove
Teutons From Plantations
Of New Guinea

(Reuter's Service)

Brisbane, Oct. 23.—A deputation of ex-soldiers asked the Prime Minister of Australia to deport the Germans from the plantations of German New Guinea. Mr. Hughes promised, if he was returned to power, that he would visit New Guinea, and then decide.

Strike In New York Is Not Yet Settled

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 21.—The longshoremen's strike has been settled. New York, October 23.—The longshoremen have not resumed work, owing to a number of unions repudiating the agreement and submitting fresh demands.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Members of the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce who have not yet made their reservations for the dinner in honor of Mr. Sammons are advised to send in their names not later than tomorrow.

Trying To Milk A Starved Cow



—E ans in the Baltimore American.

London And Paris Attack Big Financial Problems

Proposal To Increase Taxes
Answered By Lord Milner
Who Says Bankruptcy Talk
At Present Is Unwarranted

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 23.—In the House of Lords, Lord Buckmaster called attention to the grave financial position of the country, and moved a resolution declaring that further taxation was instantly essential.

He contended that the best course would be a capital levy on war profits and perhaps also an increase of income tax. Otherwise national bankruptcy would ensue.

Lord Milner replying declared that although serious the financial situation did not warrant talk of bankruptcy or rash changes in the fiscal system. The position of Great Britain, he said, was less serious than that of any other great country, except the United States and Japan. He deprecated a general capital levy. Trade was recovering rapidly, he said, and would continue to recover still more rapidly if industrial troubles could be averted.

He outlined the difficulties of reverting to Treasury pre-war control of expenditure, but he said they were proceeding vigorously in that direction.

He pointed out that the great increase in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimated deficit was largely due to deferred receipts, which should be received the following year. For the current year the only reasonable way was to regard the deficit as part of the war-burden, due to non-recurrent commitments.

Various estimates of the war burden wrongly assumed that we should not get anything back from the Allies, the Dominions and Germany, but it was certain that in the coming year we should receive several hundred millions sterling from the liquidation of war assets. Debts from the Dominions could all be regarded as good debts, although the amounts to be recovered from foreign countries and Germany were speculative, nevertheless it was preposterous to assume that while we were going to discharge our obligations to the Allies to the last penny, they were not going to pay anything.

Lord Milner was confident that we would receive a substantial contribution from Germany towards relieving the war burden. Lord Buckmaster's proposed capital levy on war profits deserved careful consideration. He denied that there was any necessity to rush into such schemes. The wolf was not at the door.

Whatever was done, they must not draw more revenue from incomes under fifteen hundred pounds a year. There were great sources of wealth in the development of electricity, wireless, new methods of transport, in the science of the air, in the colonies, and in the protectorates, if they were developed more energetically than hitherto. Both the country and the Empire were potentially immensely rich. The debate was adjourned.

Spanish King Visits Verdun Battlefield

Royal Visitor Places Wreath
Of Orchids In French
Military Cemetery

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 23.—The King of Spain visited Verdun yesterday where he laid a wreath of orchids in the French military cemetery. King Alfonso visited the entire battlefield accompanied by Marshal Petain who told him the story of the struggle.

After special visits to forts Douaumont, Vaux and Cote-Poivre, the King proceeded to the citadel where he signed the Golden Book afterwards leaving for Paris. King Alfonso was deeply impressed by all he saw.

BRITISH MINE DISASTER

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 22.—The total casualties in the Levant mine disaster near Penzance are now reported to be 10 killed and 21 missing.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK GENERAL CLAIMS VICTORY IS NEAR

His Headquarters Established At Tsarskoe Selo,
Close To Capital

RESISTANCE STIFF

Bolsheviks May Be Setting
Trap For Him Say
Finn Authorities

TROTSKY APPEAL

Enemy Only One March
Away, He Says, 'We
Must Fortify'

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 22.—General Judenitch, whose headquarters are at Tsarskoe Selo, is apparently meeting with stiffer Bolshevik resistance. He is concentrating his troops pending the arrival of guns and reinforcements but he is so confident of victory that he has telegraphed to America appealing for food for Petrograd when it has been captured.

General Judenitch's force is estimated at Helsingfors not to exceed 12,000 while the Bolsheviks are reported to have concentrated 20,000 at Grov. Finnish military authorities think that Petrograd may be a trap for General Judenitch.

A new threat to General Denikin's rear is indicated in a Constantinople telegram which reports that the followers of the brigand chief Makhno have cut the railway running from the Crimea northwards.

The British Admiralty announced that four Bolshevik destroyers on October 21 attempted to attack the Estonian vessels and British destroyers lying in Kaporla Bay. Two Bolshevik destroyers were sunk. Six survivors were picked up. There were no British or Estonian casualties.

ADVANCE IS CHECKED

London, October 23.—The communique issued by General Judenitch yesterday admitted that the enemy's counter-attacks had partially held up the advance to Petrograd. These attacks extend from West of Krasnaya Gorka, which is still holding out, to Tsarskoye Selo.

A new feature is the appearance of Bolshevik tanks, which a Moscow wireless says are manufactured in Petrograd. Their appearance at the front is inspiring the Reds with enthusiasm. Hence the struggle for Petrograd may become a battle of tanks, as General Judenitch is also using them.

One reason for the pause in General Judenitch's advance is believed to be the forts built in 1915 to guard the approaches of Petrograd. The refusal of Finland to cooperate with General Judenitch on the score of expense is another embarrassing factor. It is now admitted that Kronstadt is still in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Reval, October 22.—The Bolsheviks are still stubbornly resisting ten versts to the South of Petrograd. Regiments are arriving from Moscow to defend the City.

FINLAND REFUSES AID

Helsingfors, October 22.—Finland will not officially participate in the attack on Petrograd, which both the socialists and the agrarians oppose, the latter on the ground of expense.

Stockholm, October 22.—Trotsky in a manifesto issued in Moscow says that the position is critical. The troops have retired to Pulkovo, the extreme limit of the defenses of Petrograd. A further retirement would transfer fighting to the city.

Trotsky adds that tanks are now supporting the Red troops who have rallied, but the enemy is only one march from Petrograd. The work of the fortifications must be continued, and the defense of the city organized.

PLEA FROM BERNONDT

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—It is reported from Liban that Colonel Bernondt has requested Marshal Foch to intervene in order to prevent the shedding of Russian blood and that he asks in particular for the immediate despatch of a commission to be attached to his army.

He couples with his request an appeal to the whole of France to help him "in his work of definitely annihilating Bolshevism for the welfare of his country."

WOMAN BADLY BURNED IN BLAZE IN CHAPEL

Six Alarms Of Fire Keep
Brigade Busy During
Yesterday

Six calls kept the Municipal Fire Department busy yesterday. In a cotton ginning building at Dixwell and Unga Roads a woman was badly burned and at another the firemen had two fires in opposite ends of the same block to fight at the same time.

The outbreak in the cotton cleaning establishment occurred shortly after 2 p.m. It was just outside the Settlement and was centered in wooden buildings surrounded by mat sheds. The fire was confined to two buildings.

Three houses in Chapel in a terrace just off of North Chekiang Road took fire shortly before noon and were destroyed while several were damaged before the flames were checked.

The same neighborhood, outside the Settlement boundary, suffered another costly blaze at about 3:30 in the afternoon. Sima Division responded and were later assisted by Central and Hongkew. In ten minutes it appeared that the fire was subsiding when a dense smoke was observed issuing from the other end of the terrace. Hose lengths had to be added and then a two hours' fight began. When finished every one of the thirteen houses in the row, were damaged, three of them with only the walls standing.

Fire in the woodwork back of a cook stove at 11B Nanking Road a silver shop, endangered several business places at 8:30 o'clock last night. The outbreak was discovered by Detective Sergeant Yorke. It was extinguished, however, before it secured lodgment in the inner walls. Two other runs were made yesterday by the Brigade in response to false alarms.

Lord Milner Praises Government Employees In British Colonies

(*Reuter's Service*)
London, Oct. 22.—Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding at a dinner of the Corona Club yesterday paid a tribute to the War services of colonial civil servants, including those who had been compelled to stay at their posts.

It was due to the latter, he said, that the machinery of Government had been carried on throughout the War as steadily as in Peace time. The wonderful stability of the Empire in the War, he said, was striking evidence of the loyalty of the diverse races comprising it. It was impossible to lay down general rules for the extension of self-government in a vast empire, but they should lead as far as possible towards giving people management of local affairs. Development of the colonies and protectorates was imperative and he intended to get all the money possible for such development in spite of the difficulties in these days of rampant economy.

BRITISH COURT RULES IN INCOME TAX CASE

(*Reuter's Service*)
London, Oct. 23.—An important income tax decision was given in the Court of Session in Edinburgh. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. held ten thousand pounds preference stock in the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, bearing interest at four per cent.

In paying dividends the Land Company deducted the United Kingdom income tax of five shillings in the pound. Under the Finance Act, the Land Company in respect of having paid colonial income tax on the part of its income earned overseas, received repayment of the United Kingdom income tax at the rate of eighteen pence in the pound.

The question was whether the Insurance Company as holders of preference stock were bound to pay more than three shillings and six pence in the pound tax on their dividends. The Court held that the deduction of five shillings in the pound from the dividend was according to Statute, and the insurance company was not entitled to share in the rebate paid to the Land Company.

WOMAN'S CLUB BRIDGE

A change in date has been announced in connection with the American Woman's Club bridge party and tea to be given at the Columbia Country Club for the benefit of the Club's permanent improvement fund. Instead of Tuesday it will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Ticket reservations are being made with Mrs. E. C. Stocker, 64 Avenue Duball.

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Principals In Russian Grand Opera Company



Mlle. Zviranova in "Carmen"

Mlle. Ostrova and M. Prokofievsky in "Traviata"

Last night the Russian opera gave the immortal "Barber of Seville." The comedy can only be given by grand opera artists, for a great part of the humor of the piece consists in adapting the grave manner to situations in themselves absurd.

Mr. Hochloff, whose versatility seems unbending, was the merriest of barbers. Miss Kayanskaya can be as delightful as Rosina the sprightly accomplice and heroine as she has been in her serious parts. The singing of the sparkling music was very warmly approved by a good house.

Mr. Feodoroff, in the broad comedy of "Dr. Bartholo" and Mr. Volnoy as "Don Basilio" were always effective.

As the vocal parts were note-perfect I could not but regret missing the "points" of the dialogue. Those who have tried to learn Russian will sympathize.

Mr. Cheruenko sang splendidly as "Count Almaviva." Mr. Vasilieff conducted. A pleasant feature was the applause for the playing of the overture, to which Mr. Vasilieff bowed acknowledgments.

The "Barber" was followed by a ballet in seven numbers, very

warmly applauded and mostly repeated in consequence.

This afternoon is the last performance of "Carmen." The opera announced for tonight variously as "Damon" and "The Demon" is Rubinstein's "Il Demonio."

The company announces the following program at the Lyceum: "Pagliacci" and "Cav-

alleria Rusticana," Monday, "Traviata," Tuesday, "Tosca," Wednesday, "Pearl Fishers," Thursday, "Pique-Dame," Friday, and "The Jewess" on Saturday. "Carmen" will be sung at today's matinee at the Olympic Theater, and "The Demon" will be given at tonight's performance.

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High Living Costs Stir British Miners

Move To Call Another Labor
Conference Is Made By
Federation

(*Reuter's Service*)
London, October 23.—The Miners Federation conference debated at length the increasing cost of living. It was unanimously decided to urge the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress to arrange for a Labor conference to meet and decide on a policy which would bring about a reduction, of the cost of living.

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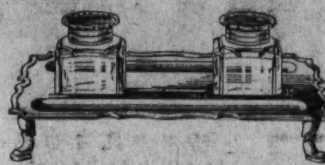
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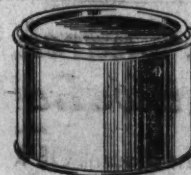
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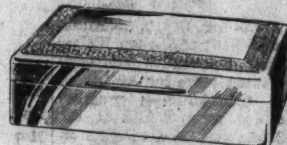
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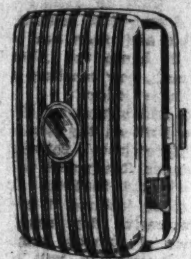
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS



Smiles from the Mixed Court

Much has been written and a great deal more left unpublished regarding plumbers but taking all this into consideration such people have not been given their due, according to Tang Ah-tsing.

The testimony of Sung Ah-man, who filed the complaint, was to the effect that at 7 o'clock of a morning last week he was thinking about breakfast when he heard a loud splash in the next room and water began to percolate energetically into his boudoir through the crack at the bottom of the door. Wading over and throwing open the entry way he saw an inch-and-a-half stream of the wet stuff spouting out of the opposite wall while Tang Ah-tsing, a perfect stranger, and apparently utterly oblivious to the flood, was ambling nonchalantly over the outer threshold carrying a brass watertap in his hand. Under these circumstances, Sung said, he thought himself justified in calling a policeman.

Tang assured the court that this tale was nothing more or less than a rank and baseless libel. He had been traversing the Foochow Road that morning, he explained, and was passing Mr. Sung's house when he noticed that the front door was open and caught a glimpse of the gleaming brass watertap within. Thereupon he was struck with the pious notion of going within and washing his hands, which were soiled by honest toil. He had just turned on the water when the whole tap, due to the criminal negligence of some thievish plumber, came away in his hands. Mr. Sung's impression that he was trying to flee with the valuable brasswork was entirely erroneous but perhaps natural. As a matter of fact he

had been merely backing out of range of the splatter. The next case was then called and it was explained to Tang that for the next two weeks he is to launder himself over a small tin basin, the water being brought in to him in a wooden bucket.

AN UNFINISHED CHRONICLE

At 4 a.m. a few mornings hence a watchman who chanced to be pursuing his vocation at 47 Bubbling Well Road strolled round to the rear compound. At which there was a considerable clatter and something about the dimensions and general character of an adult person appeared at the top of the back fence and then slid down into the dusk again.

Hastily clearing his throat, the watchman wrenched himself loose from a long, reverberating yodel and thus disengaged took a running jump at the wall and began beating out an echo for the foot-steps already drifting down the alleyway. About the same time an irritated C. P. C. whose meditations had been splintered by the watchman's wacky started up the alley from the opposite end.

At a given point a grand three-ply entanglement took place, from which there eventually emerged one See Ah-nyi whose pained and cobblestone marred aspect implied that he had been at the bottom of the pile-up. With the watchman on one flank and the C.P.C. on the other See was conveyed back to the scene of the wall-scaling and, upon refusal to comment on his actions, was led inside till an examination could be made. As they passed along the inner wall of the compound the watchman suddenly experienced the impression of stepping on a large and writhing reptile of some sort which twined itself frantically about his leg. He made a wild swipe with his baton, there was a dull plunk and the serpent grip relaxed while the watchman accomplished a sideways jump worthy of a running start. At about this juncture the dawn, which had been weakening for some time, definitely broke and much that had been mysterious began to be clear. In the compound stood the three private richas belonging to the household. Each of them was absolutely naked as to tires. Near the wall were scattered three pairs of pneumatic rubber treads, one of which had given the watchman his scare. Having observed these things the captors looked inquiringly at See. See maintained a discreet silence.

See continued his policy of reserve when he was ushered into the Mixed Court but a police officer tendered the information that two

pairs of richa treads had disappeared from the Bubbling Well premises previously and hinted that a little more investigation might lend further interest to See's case. The force was given a week's time to look into this matter and the climax of this story is thus postponed.

COOL WEATHER VOTE

According to the time of day Foo Ah-yui was appropriately clothed, the time being 2:25 a.m. and Foo being snuggled up against the south side of a silk padded bed quilt. The setting, however, failed to jibe with the rest of the act, being an alleyway off North Szechuen Road. Also Foo was exhibiting symptoms of somnambulism. While parading down the alley he was violently descended upon by Loo Kyi-bel, a resident of the street who had been chilled into a realization that part of his bed clothes were missing. Foo admitted going to Loo's home, but denied that he had taken anything away with him. He had only called there, he declared, to find out who lived at that address. Going back into the court records it was brought out that Foo had been a caller some seven times in the past and that he had been definitely abolished from the streets of Shanghai a year ago. For the next year he will be with us once more, though unobtrusively, and then he leaves permanently.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The Rev. J. L. Stuart, new president of Peking University, will be the speaker today at the American Sunday Song Service. Miss Myra B. Olive and Mr. B. Atwood Robinson will sing a duet. The meeting is held in the banquet hall of the Palace hotel at 5 o'clock.

News Brevities

Plans for the American Song Service Hallowe'en party to be held in the Masonic Hall next Friday night are being rapidly matured and the committee, which is hard at work, promises an interesting program of games, entertainments and "stunts." There will be American refreshments. Because there are no funds available a fee of one dollar to defray expenses is to be charged. The entire American community has been invited.

Mr. James Ambrose, well-known sportsman and local business man, is spending his 68th birthday anniversary at Henli, where he is dispensing hospitality appropriate to the occasion.

The first annual general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estate (1915), Ltd., will be held Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross will hold its annual general meeting Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

The P. and O. liner Novara, from London, is expected to arrive at Singapore on November 9, and Shanghai on November 19.

H. B. M. Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., for H. M. Forces from Mesdames J. W. Williams, E. McKay, McGavin, J. B. Sawyer, J. W. Cameron, C. R. Burkill, Frank,

Jones, Messrs. P. Lessner, J. H. McMichael, R. Grimshaw, A. R. C. Newburgh, H. Dinard, W. F. Hamlin, K. K. Johnson, S. M. S. Gubbay, P. L. Marshall, F. B. Eldridge, N. E. B. Ezra, Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai Stock Exchange, H. B. M. Postal Agent, Tientsin; A. W. L. and Anonymous.

Plans are being formulated to establish a Chinese bank in Manila to be managed exclusively by Chinese. Among those interested in the new establishment is Mr. Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Several residents of Hongkong and Canton are also interested.

Instruction in the modern American and English dances will be given, beginning November 7, by Mr. Paul Nijinsky, ballet master and former member of the Russian Government dancing school.

He has arranged for use of the Burlington hotel ball room on Tuesdays and Fridays from 6 to 8 o'clock and his pupils will include both those now taking instruction in classical dancing and others who wish to learn. Mr. Nijinsky five years ago gave a dancing entertainment in the Astor House.

One of his classical groups is to begin its rehearsals soon for a ballet to be given publicly at about Christmas time. Mr. Nijinsky returned here recently from Tsingtau.

A Chinese convicted of running an opium smoking establishment at 1023A Tsepoo Road was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or go to jail for 50 days by the Mixed Court yesterday.

Five patrons of the place were fined \$3, or three days each, and a sixth was assessed \$5. The proprietor of another place at 13 Ward Road was given the choice of paying a \$15 fine or serving 15 days, while two frequenters of the resort drew \$2 fines.

Messrs. C. Hymann, S. H. Peek, C. E. Albert, C. E. Geddes, O. A. Hansel, A. A. Menard, G. Hooper, and P. G. Tate and Mrs. S. S. Kemp and two children and Mrs. H. B. O'Kane were among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Kasuga Maru from Japan.

Mr. Howard Ricks of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company was operated on for appendicitis last evening at Dr. Fearn's Hospital by Dr. Walter G. Hiltner. Mr. Ricks was stricken late yesterday afternoon. He was reported as resting comfortably last night.

Two Chinese were given a week's imprisonment each by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of 19 herrings from Mr. Shainin's store on Broadway.

Mr. Wilfred Tuska, who is well known in Shanghai, and Miss Gussie Silver of San Francisco were married at San Francisco on September 17. Mr. Tuska is a tea buyer for Messrs. Brandstein and Company.

"The Hundred Best Characters" is the name of a little handbook of Chinese characters, compiled by Mr. Herbert A. Giles, who is professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge. This book has been published by Kelly and Walsh. These characters have been most carefully selected, with sentences

illustrating their uses, and a vocabulary has been added from which words can be taken to frame such sentences as circumstances may require. It looks like just the thing for beginners.

Obituary

GENERAL MOTOJIRO AKASHI (Reuter's Pacific Service) Fukuoka, Oct. 24.—General Motojiro Akashi, Governor-General of Formosa has died here of paralysis on his way to Tokio, aged 56.

Local Shopkeepers To Organise Today

A new organization of Chinese merchants, known as the Shanghai Shopkeepers' League, will formally inaugurate this afternoon at two o'clock at the General Chamber of Commerce North Honan Road. The program will include speeches and music. Officers of the league will announce the aims and purpose of the organization.



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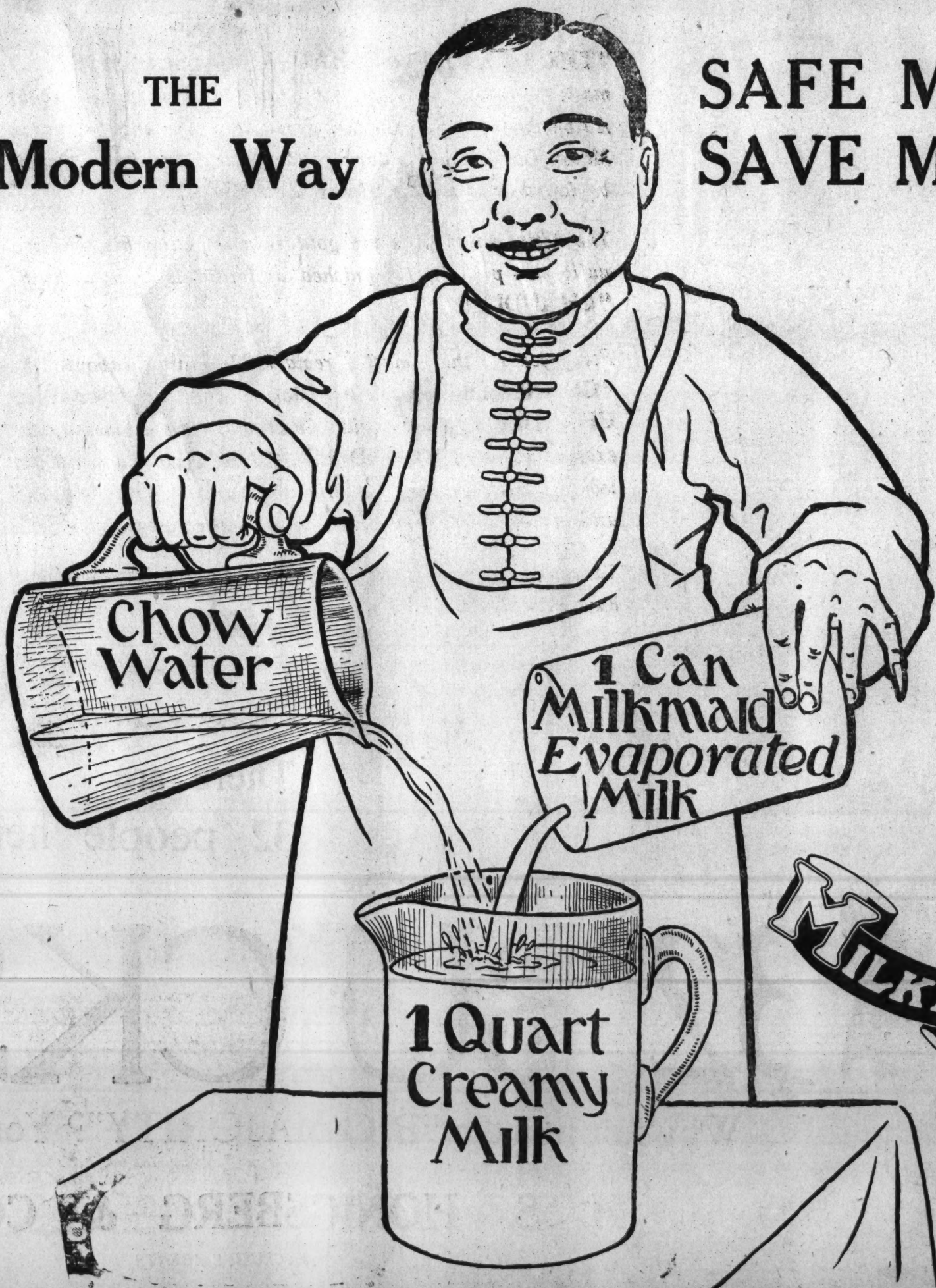
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OUR MAIN SHOWROOM AT

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NEW ELECTRIC LINES PROPOSED IN SHANSI

Linking Of Laotingsien And
Lanshien One Of Two
Projects Discussed

(China Press Correspondence)

Laotingsien, Shansi, October 22.—There is talk these days of an electric line running from here to Laotingsien, 22 miles distant, and another running from Laotingsien to Ch'hangli, a distance of 25 miles. These two lines, if constructed, would form with the Peking-Mukden line of the North China Government Railways a triangle, whose sides are much traveled. Every day a large number of merchants go from Laotingsien to Ch'hangli to take the train to their places of business outside the wall, and every day brings some home. The road over which they travel is an unusually wretched one and it is necessary to cross by ferry the two branches of the Lan River. Some see an insuperable difficulty in the Lan River which often changes its course. If bridges were constructed, there would be no certainty of their necessity at the places where they were built. It is to be hoped that an electric railway may be constructed between these points to save time and a lot of shaking up on springless carts.

Throughout this section there has been a good rainfall this autumn so that the winter wheat looks very promising. The rains have affected the peanut crop somewhat, as they came so late that in some parts there was too much moisture.

The fruit crop has been a failure, but other crops have been much better than was expected in the summer. Laotingsien had more rain than other parts and reports very good crops. Many farmers have been growing cotton from seed imported from America with good results. They say that one now produces about 100 catties as against 30 for the native variety.

At Lanshien there has been held a conference to which the leading men of the county have been invited and at present there is one in session at Laotingsien. The subjects discussed are reforms for the country, such as the abolition of foot-binding. The question of opening industrial schools has also been taken up. At Lanshien the buildings of the Agricultural School are almost completed and probably next year the first class will matriculate.

Out through the villages and the market towns there has been no boycott of Japanese goods. Even in the cities very little has been done toward this movement. The merchants all sell and the people all buy just as before the boycott began. Even in the days of the greatest agitation there was no boycott.

Cholera has practically died out. An occasional case is heard of even yet, but everyone says that the danger is passed. In the villages and towns along the seaboard the heaviest toll of life was taken; 100 in a place stricken down was very common.

Reputable and trustworthy Chinese claim that the Chinese doctors by sticking needles into the finger tips of the cholera victims, if done while the patient was still able to move, saved the life almost without exception. The amount of blood drawn in this operation was very little. Some cures were reported where the blood had already turned purple.

Caillaux Is Given Preliminary Hearing

Request For His Release Is
Refused; Trial To Open
January 14, 1920

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The first hearing of the Caillaux case before the High Court took place yesterday. The proceedings were confined to fixing the date of the opening of the trial and to replying to a request by counsel of accused for provisional release of accused from prison. The trial was fixed to open on January 14, 1920. The request for provisional release was refused.

FUND RAISED TO AID POOR CHINESE PASTORS

Cash To Meet Need Is Raised
At Huchow Meeting Of
M. E. Church, South

The class of Chinese pastors known as "local preachers," who never before have had the protection of compensation for their families in case of death, will from now on be taken care of, at least in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the recent conference of that body in Huchow the case of the orphans of two such preachers was brought to the attention of the assembly. The children had become objects of charity. These cases and that of the family of a third local preacher who has been sick aroused so much sympathy that a subscription was started among the delegates.

It had been first pointed out that, while the church authorities in America might amend their regulations to include this class with the regular pastors, such action could not be expected for some months and in the meantime other cases might occur among the 40 Methodist, South, local preachers in China.

Several hundred dollars had been raised as a temporary relief fund when Mr. E. H. Rawlings, Secretary of the Board of Missions with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, took the responsibility of pledging his Board to match each dollar subscribed. The offer gave such an impetus that over \$1,000 was subscribed and a committee was selected to continue circulating the list until \$2,500 are raised in China. It is thought that \$5,000 will take care of all cases for some time to come. Part of the need was removed at the same meeting. Mr. Koo of Shanghai was a delegate offered to take the orphans and give them a home in the industrial orphanage at Lunghua pagoda, where he is now training some 200 boys and girls to be self-supporting.

LENOIR IS EXECUTED

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Pierre Lenoir, who was condemned to death for intelligence with the enemy, was executed in Paris this morning.

STUDENTS ORGANISE TO AID ALMA MATER

Former McTyeire School Girls
Plan To Hold Another
Meeting On Nov. 4

(Chinese Press Correspondence)

Over a hundred former students of McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road, met yesterday at a reception and formulated plans for the organization of an Old McTyeire's Student Society. Another meeting of the students will be held at the Hankow Road branch of the school Tuesday week at 4:30 o'clock.

Mrs. T. T. Wong, wife of the former Director of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, presided and gave an interesting speech, pointing out the need of an organization of all students of the institution, whether graduated or not.

A roll call took place at the beginning of the reception. Over 1,000 names were called and the old students who were present stood up and told briefly what they are doing at present.

It is expected that those who were unable to attend yesterday's meeting will take an opportunity to attend the next gathering when officers will be elected and constitution will be drawn up to define the aim and purpose of the organization.

Unionists In Africa Offer To Amalgamate

(Reuter's Service)

Bloemfontein, Oct. 23.—At the Congress of the South African Unionist Party, Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the Opposition, declared that the present was a good opportunity for the "best man" in the government, and General Smuts ought to seize it. The Unionist party was prepared to amalgamate with the Ministerialists, he said, but the Unionists did not want simply absorption. Sir Thomas Smartt advocated Imperial preference.

Careless Shopkeeper Is Fined By Court

A shopkeeper found guilty of failure to take the precautionary measures necessary to prevent a fire at 266-7 Broadway, where there was an outbreak October 18, was fined \$200 by the Mixed Court yesterday. The fire was caused by the soldering of tins of spirits of wine in the same room in which the tins were being filled with the spirit.

Five Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of maliciously setting fire to a house at 1124 Broadway last Friday, with intent to injure and defraud. The case, which is being heard by Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Loh, was remanded for one week.

China Mail Steamer In From U.S. Today, Has Silver Aboard

Nanking Brings Big Treasure
Shipment And 80 Passen-
gers For Shanghai

Nearly \$2,000,000 in silver and 119 boxes of gold will arrive from San Francisco this afternoon on the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking, which is due to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf some time this afternoon or late this evening.

The Nanking brings 80 first-class passengers, 107 bags of mail and 900 tons of cargo for local merchants. The steamer will probably sail for Manila tomorrow afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S STUDENTS OPEN SCHOOL FOR POOR

Institution Is Established
With Proceeds From
Entertainment

With the proceeds of an entertainment given by the students of St. John's University at the Lyceum Theater several months ago, a free school has been established near Zaukadoo for the poor under the name of "The St. John's Students Free School." The school is maintained under the auspices of the St. John's Students Branch Association.

The opening exercises were held at the University Dispensary on Thursday evening, October 23. The program began with an introductory speech by the headmaster, Mr. Mo Zong-koen. The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Dr. Y. Y. Tsai, Prof. J. R. Norton, Prof. P. J. Zung, Mr. T. C. Sung, Mr. K. T. Pan, and many others made speeches.

The school has at present an enrollment of about 130 students, destitute men and children of the village. The school conducts classes twice a day, the hours being from 1:30-3:30 in the afternoon, and from 7:15-9:15 in the evening. The subjects being studied are: Chinese readers, the abacus, sentence-making and letter-writing. Lectures on common knowledge are given. The administrative body consists of 12 officers and 30 teachers, all of whom are undergraduates of St. John's University.

DECREE ENDS WAR

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Official Gazette publishes a decree fixing today as the day of the cessation of hostilities.

ST. JOHN'S DEFEATED BY NANKING IN DEBATE

Intercollegiate Title Won In
Close Contest Last Night
At Y. M. C. A.

(Chinese Press Correspondence)

Nanking University, represented by Messrs. Tung Chi-hai, Fang Tsi-yun and Ling Chen-shen, took the intercollegiate debating title last night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by defeating the St. John's University team. The subject of debate was "Resolved that when China has tariff autonomy, she should adopt a protective tariff." The winning trio had the affirmative side, while the St. John's team had the negative.

Dr. T. H. Lee of Fudan College presided. The judges were Mr. J. B. Powell of Millard's Review, Dr. W. Richardson of Nanking and Mr. K. P. Chen of the Commercial and Savings Banks. St. John's was represented by Messrs. Kyl Zuh-tsing, Koo Young-zien and Zung Ping-tsang.

Manila Ex-Soldiers Would Oust Germans

Former American soldiers resident in Manila as represented in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, have made vigorous protests at the return of interned alien enemies, until recently detained in America.

To permit these proven dangerous enemy aliens to return to the Philippine Islands, says their resolution, "is an outrage and a gratuitous insult... and a breach of faith to those hundreds of thousands of our American comrades who have suffered wounds or death in the great war for democracy."

The meeting appointed a committee to wait ask Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison to invoke the law of deportation again. They protest at American firms employing returned Germans and appropriated 500 pesos to be used for publicity in furthering their purposes.

Paper Gives Views Of Chinese At Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 18.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald says that the Chinese Peace Delegation made no official comment on the defeat of the Shantung amendment in the United States Senate, but the Journal understands that the opinion of the Chinese is that the Senate's action is not representative of the opinion of the people of the United States.

A Life of Agony Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

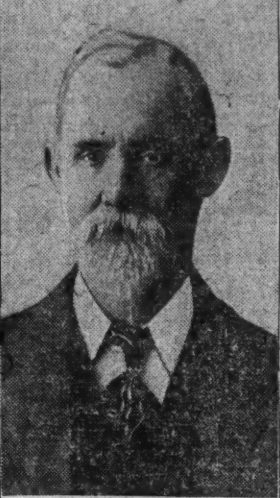
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-colored urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like further information on this case send a post-card to the makers—E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilized world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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where you can always find the largest, freshest, and choicest assortment of fish to help you make your meals different and more than ordinarily appetizing.

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SARDELLES FROM HOLLAND

When served in oil, they taste just like high-grade French Anchovies.

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In 1-lb. cakes—Absolutely boneless.

"SEA ROSE" PURE CODFISH

In 2-lb. blocks—Recipes on wrapper.

DAINTY SMOKED BLOATER HERRINGS

Good for broiling, baking, or frying.

SMOKED BONELESS HERRINGS

Deliciously appetizing when served hot.

SALT HERRINGS

From Alaska and Holland.

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Spiced with herbs; put up in glass jars; try a jar today!

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Make wholesome, appetizing dishes.

Recipes furnished at our store.

We also have these bellies smoked—very fat and tender!

SMOKED FLAT SALMON

Excellent for sandwiches and hors d'oeuvre.

Last but not least—SMOKED STURGEON

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and we are offering these
at ridiculously low prices
to ensure selling them
out quickly.

¶ We wish to emphasise that these are of the newest styles,
and the selection embraces colourings which are in vogue at
present.

¶ Your inspection of these is solicited and we feel confident
that your time will not be wasted even if you do not make a
purchase.

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JELICOE TELLS NEEDS OF EMPIRE IN PACIFIC

Believes Australia Should Be Able To Make Own Arms And Munitions

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, October 21.—Lord Jellicoe's report on naval affairs emphasises the desirability of Australia becoming self-contained as regards the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives and other munitions and also of aircraft.

The report states that the difficulty of guarding Australia is greatly increased by the smallness of the population, the absence of strategic railways, the immense coast line and the distance from Great Britain, and declares that the Far Eastern naval problem concerns the Empire as a whole and the fleet should be provided by those constituent parts for which it is vitally necessary.

The naval interests of the Empire, Lord Jellicoe says, are likely to demand within the next five years a strong Far Eastern Fleet comprising vessels of the Royal Navy—East Indian squadron, and the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand navies.

The report suggests that each Dominion and India and also Great Britain should bear the cost of the vessels specially allocated for the defense on their own harbors. The annual cost of maintenance of the Far Eastern fleets is estimated in the report at £20,000,000 of which Australia's share would be £4,000,000, rising every year to over £5,000,000 in 1927. The fleet would include at least eight modern battleships, eight modern battle cruisers, forty destroyers and thirty-six submarines.

Auckland, N.Z., Oct. 23.—The H.M.S. Ironclad, with Admiral Jellicoe aboard, in the course of a tour of inspection encountered two white men and one native on Christmas Island, who met the landing party with revolvers in hand, believing them to be Germans.

They did not know that the war was over, having been cut off from the outside world for eighteen months.

St. John's University News Items

Official announcement has recently been made that the University will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its founding on Saturday, November 15. The Cooper Memorial Gymnasium, which is fast nearing completion, will be formally opened on the same occasion. A lengthy program is under preparation. A little booklet of information about the 40 years' growth of the University will soon be off the press.

There was a holiday on Confucius' Birthday, Monday, October 20. It was celebrated by the students with unusual zeal. The entertainment, composed of a platform meeting in the Alumni Hall, was given on Saturday night. The meeting opened with short speeches by Prof. P. J. Zung and Mr. T. H. Lieu, representative of the Faculty and the student body. Chinese boxing, music, and a cinema show ended the night's program.

Having defeated both Nanyang and Baptist in the second and third rounds of intercollegiate tennis respectively, St. John's became the winner of the Shanghai league, and was entitled to compete with the champions of the out-Shanghai-league for the East China title. The game will probably be played on Saturday, November 1.

Edward L. Nichols, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D., etc., the well-known physicist, is now making a tour in the Far East with Mrs. Nichols and is at present staying with his daughter, Mrs. M. H. Throop. Prof. Nichols has just retired from the position of head of the Department of Physics in Cornell University which he occupied many years. Under his leadership, it grew to be probably the most progressive group of scientists in the United States. Prof. Nichols expects to visit Java and Australia before returning to continue his investigations.

Under the auspices of the University Christian Association, Mr. S. D. Gamble of the Peking Young Men's Christian Association spoke before a big audience on "The Social Survey of Peking" on Thursday evening, October 23. Mr. Gamble gave us a vivid picture of the social conditions in the old city of Peking.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

The Reverend E. C. Lobenstein, secretary of the China Continuation Committee, will address the Sunday Service League at Martyrs' Memorial Hall this afternoon at five o'clock. His subject will be "The Interchurch World Movement of North America."

Shanghai-India Line In Operation Dec. 1

Pacific Mail To Establish Ten-Day Freight Service To Calcutta

With seven steamers available, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will inaugurate a freight line between Shanghai and India ports beginning the first of December. Seven United States Shipping Board freighters will allow a ten-day service from this port, the steamers to call at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta and Madras.

The steamers assigned to the new line are the Caddopeak, to sail from Shanghai on December 1; Doylestown, Lake Gilpin, Lake Farmingdale, Lake Fielding, Lake Glano and Lake Park. The last five are to come to the Far East from New York and after discharging cargo will start on the India run. The Doylestown is now on the way to India from Portland, Oregon, with a full cargo.

All the ships are of eleven knots speed. They have been assigned to the China-India run by the Shipping Board in order to establish a service that will connect ships from India ports with the Shipping Board freighters now operating across the Pacific.

BEATTY IS MADE AN EARL

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 22.—The Gazette announces that Admiral Beatty's title will be Earl Beatty of the North Sea.

Departing Consul Honored By Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

ing his tenure of office for the last six years. Mr. Sammons, he said, had been all over the Far East, in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, before assuming his office in Shanghai and had endeared himself to the Chinese since he came here. He is, Mr. Tang said, a true friend of China and always has the Chinese people at heart.

Mr. Tang added that they had gathered there merely as an expression of gratitude for the goodwill and friendliness which Mr. Sammons has created. He assured the assembly that no matter where Mr. Sammons went, he will always have China at heart and assured Mr. Sammons that he would always be remembered. He concluded by expressing the hope that before long Mr. Sammons will be sent back to China as United States Minister.

Mr. Chow, in presenting the gift, pointed out the increasing relationship between the two great Republics during Mr. Sammons' six years of service at Shanghai and hoped that in spite of the call of duty which necessitates him going to Melbourne, he would still have a vital interest for China.

SPEAKS FOR STUDENTS

Mr. Chen, expressing appreciation of the students in China for Mr. Sammons' assistance and advice during the students' movement six months ago, traced the

part America played in the world conflict and hoped that Mr. Sammons will remain a friend and adviser to China.

"Our American friends enjoy the blessings of a free people," said Mr. Chen in part, "material prosperity and spiritual civilization. But we, although we are citizens of a republic in name, are in reality still under despotic rule and are in constant fear of falling prey to an unfriendly neighbor. Liberty, justice and democracy are still foreign to the Chinese. The chief cause is the failure of the Chinese people to understand the proper relation between individuals and their country. They take little interest in the affairs of the public."

"But since the inauguration of the students' movement, the people are gradually awakening. They regard public affairs with more interest. They now know that no individual life can be fully developed unless the social and the national life, of which their lives form a part, is well developed and prosperous."

"Doubtless, the United States is the country which we are striving to imitate. But what we appreciate and what we ought to follow is not the material prosperity, nor the powerful army and navy, nor even the development of sciences, but the spirit of altruism, the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of humanity which America demonstrates to the world during the war and during peace."

RECEIVES SILVER CUP

Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General, was the

recipient of a massive silver cup at his office yesterday morning, when the chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang, accompanied by a committee, specially appointed by the chamber, and its secretary called on him and made the presentation.

The names of the 31 members of the executive committee of the chamber are inscribed on the cup.

Eighteen local organizations will give a reception in honor of Mr. Sammons Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Hsuan Road. The affair will also take the form of a reception to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the new United States Consul-General for Shanghai.

The organizations which are to give the affair are: Kiangsu Educational Association, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Educational Association, Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, National Committee, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Union of Shanghai, Western Returned Students' Union, Shanghai Students' Federation, World's Chinese Students' Federation, National Vocational Educational Association Shanghai Commercial and Educational Club, Chinese Overseas Association, Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association, Iron Merchants' Union, Cotton Merchant Union, Chinese Bankers' Association and Shanghai Fire Brigade Association.

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Among my customers are many of the leading gentlemen of Shanghai and outports who have been coming to me for 10 years, to whom I can refer you on application.

REMOVAL NOTICE

After Nov. 1st I will be located in my newly built and furnished shop at G 20 Tiendong Road at Broadway (behind the Hongkew Bank Building).

GIVE ME A TRIAL

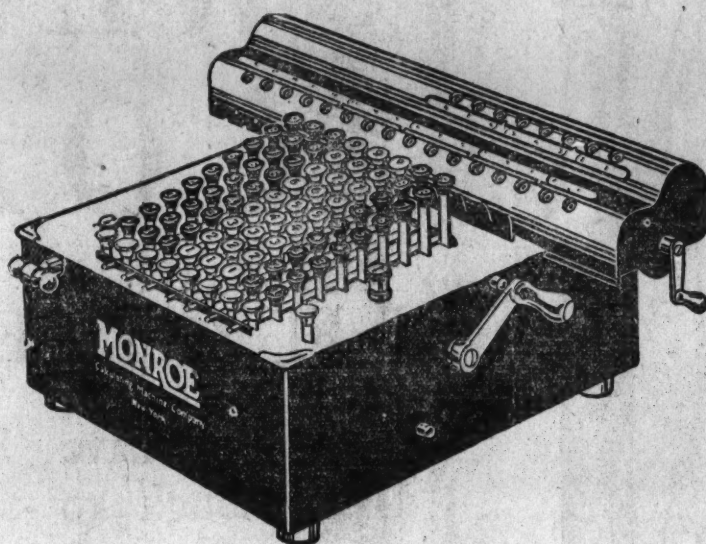
Before you place your order elsewhere let me call and show my new style books and samples of Fall and Winter suitings and overcoats. I oversee all cutting personally.

Write me a hit and I will call, or call and inspect my new premises. Until November 1st, 8A Broadway, Astor House Building.

THOM SHING

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After November 1st
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BARGAINS IN LADIES' BOOTS

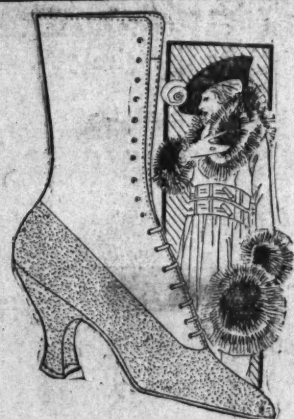
THIS WEEK

We are throwing out the whole of our 1918-19 stock at absolute clear out prices—*based on the high exchange*. These are not soiled goods but complete ranges, in many cases, of well known makes—Queen Quality and Wichert and Gardiner. The colorings are listed below and we guarantee this to be

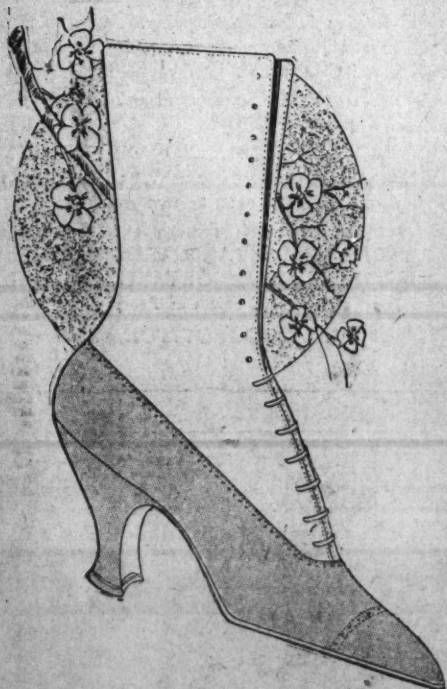
A REGULAR BARGAIN SALE OF BOOTS



Smart Snappy Styles



Every Pair a Distinct Model



MESSRS. WICHERT and GARDINER

Lot 1 Black Glace Balmoral, Grey Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$8.75

Lot 2 Black Glace Balmoral, Grey Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$8.75

Lot 3 Colt Patent Balmoral, Louis Heel, Grey Suede Top.
Usual Price \$18.75
SALE PRICE \$15.00

Lot 4 Black Glace Balmoral, Grey Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$15.50
SALE PRICE \$12.25

Lot 5 Black Glace Balmoral, Louis Heel, Grey Kid Top, Black Facing.
Usual Price \$16.50
SALE PRICE \$13.00

Lot 6 Grey Kid Goloshed Balmoral, Light Grey Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$21.50
SALE PRICE \$16.00
(Pairs only, Sizes 2 @ 4, 1 @ 5, 1 @ 5 1/2.)

Lot 7 All White Kid Balmoral, Louis Heel, 5 Pairs only, Sizes, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6 and 7.
Usual Price \$21.50
SALE PRICE \$14.00

Lot 8 Black Glace Balmoral, Grey Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$19.50
SALE PRICE \$13.50

Lot 9 Black Glace Balmoral, Louis Heel, Champagne Cloth Top.
Usual Price \$13.50
SALE PRICE \$8.50

Lot 10 Black Glace Balmoral, Louis Heel, Champagne Cloth Top.
Usual Price \$15.00
SALE PRICE \$12.75

Lot 11 Patent Balmoral, Champagne Suede Top, Cuban Heel.
Usual Price \$18.50
SALE PRICE \$11.50

Lot 12 Tan Glace Balmoral, Fawn Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$16.75
SALE PRICE \$10.75

Lot 13 Tan Calf Balmoral, Brown Cloth Top, Cuban Heel.
Usual Price \$16.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50

Lot 14 Bronze Glace Balmoral, Brown Cloth Top, Low Heel.
Usual Price \$15.00
SALE PRICE \$10.00

Lot 15 Black Calf Balmoral, Fawn Cloth Top, Cuban Heel.
Usual Price \$18.50
SALE PRICE \$12.00

Lot 16 Tan Glace Balmoral, Champagne Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$21.00
SALE PRICE \$14.00

Lot 17 Tan Calf Balmoral, Fawn Cloth Top, Cuban Heel.
Usual Price \$17.50
SALE PRICE \$11.00

Lot 18 Black Glace Buttoned, Black Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$17.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50

Lot 19 Champagne Kid Balmoral, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$16.50
SALE PRICE \$9.50
(4 Pairs only, Sizes 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6 1/2.)

Lot 20 White Kid Balmoral, Champagne Suede Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$4.95
(3 Pairs only, sizes 4, 4 1/2, 5.)

Lot 21 Champagne Suede Balmoral, White Suede Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$4.75
(5 Pairs only, sizes 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2.)

Lot 22 Grey Kid Balmoral, Grey Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$4.75
(3 Pairs only, sizes 4, 5, 5 1/2.)

Lot 23 Colt Patent Balmoral, Grey Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$4.75

Lot 24 Colt Patent Balmoral, Champagne Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$4.75

Lot 25 Black Glace Balmoral, Grey Cloth Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$14.50
SALE PRICE \$4.75

QUEEN QUALITY

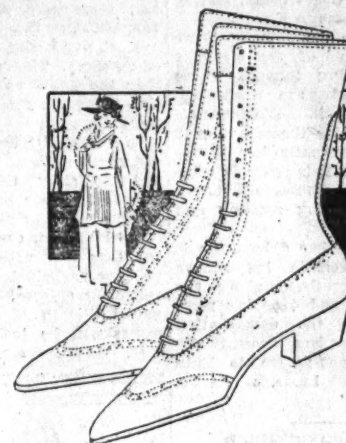
Lot 1 Patent Balmoral, Champagne Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$19.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50

Lot 2 Patent Balmoral, Grey Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$19.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50

Lot 3 Patent Balmoral, Dull Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$17.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50

Lot 4 Black Glace Balmoral, Grey Cloth Top.
Usual Price \$17.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50

Lot 5 Patent Balmoral, Navy Blue Kid Top, Louis Heel.
Usual Price \$19.50
SALE PRICE \$10.50
(3 Pairs only, sizes 3, 5, 5 1/2.)



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D'ANNUNZIO AGAIN DEFIES ULTIMATUM

Hunger Reaches Fiume—Foreigners Expelled And Jugo-Slavs Imprisoned

WON'T GO ALIVE, SAYS POET

Encourages His Soldiers To Disobey Army Command—Promises Medals

Geneva, September 21.—Telegrams from Laibach and Lugano say that the Italian Government's second ultimatum to d'Annunzio to return to Rome with his troops expired this midnight, d'Annunzio again flatly refusing. Several Italian papers predict a Ministerial crisis as the direct result of the Fiume policy, which is entirely contrary to President Wilson's views.

D'Annunzio has commandeered what foodstuffs there are in Fiume, while the poorer population are already feeling the pinch of hunger. D'Annunzio has begun to expel all foreigners, including a few English and Americans, and 920 persons have been imprisoned, mostly Jugo-Slavs. Seven were killed, and also three of the Arditi, during a fight.

In spite of the naval blockade d'Annunzio is receiving volunteers from Italy, the latest batch being naval and military officers and journalists who successfully risked the blockade. Italian authorities have prohibited the aerial meeting which was to have been held at Como today, fearing aerial desertions to Fiume.

D'Annunzio personally has taken command of the strategic positions facing Sussak, where Serbian troops are encamped, fearing an attack. D'Annunzio's appeal to Venice through Signor Baroni, who recently left Fiume for military aid, is severely criticised by all classes of Italian papers as meaning sedition and civil war.

In the meantime d'Annunzio is amusing himself in his leisure hours defiantly flying above the Italian Fleet and dropping pamphlets across the demarcation line. He promises dramatically that he will not return to Italy until Fiume becomes "Città Italianissima."

EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE

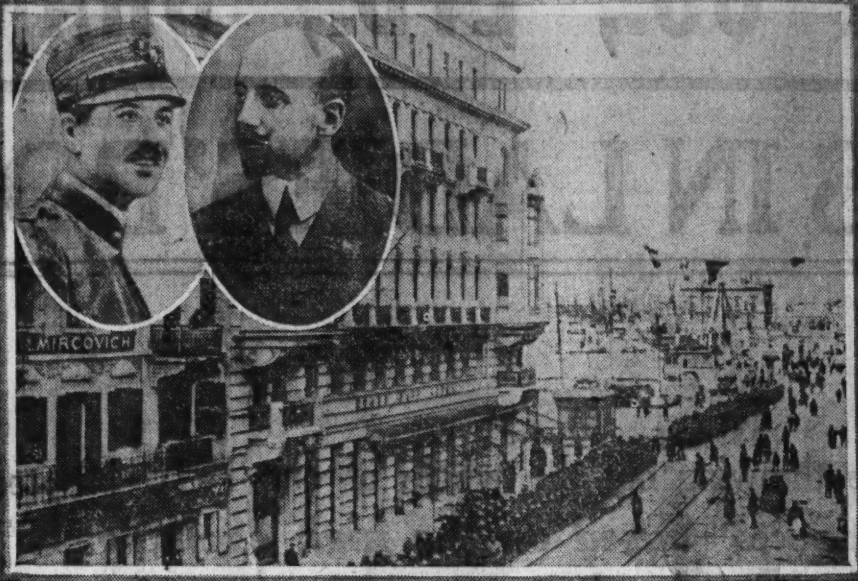
Trieste, September 21. (Associated Press).—General Badoglio, Chief of Staff to General Diaz, who went to Fiume with the object of straightening out the situation brought about by the occupation by d'Annunzio and his troops, sent his chief aide, Colonel Siciliani, to confer with d'Annunzio. These two are close friends, and d'Annunzio received Colonel Siciliani in a most cordial manner. He spoke without reticence, and expressed himself as firmly convinced that he would succeed in solving the Fiume question according to Italy's aspirations.

D'Annunzio showed numerous messages of congratulation which he had received, not only from Italy, but from the allied countries and the United States.

WON'T LEAVE ALIVE

Fiume, September 18. (Associated Press).—Gabriele d'Annunzio, in command of the Italian forces occupying Fiume, is highly indignant because General Badoglio sent an airplane over Fiume, which dropped leaflets inviting the soldiers to return to duty not later than September 18, in order to avoid being considered deserters and traitors. D'Annunzio,

D'Annunzio Puts City Of Fiume In State Of Anarchy



The city of Fiume has been practically plunged into a state of anarchy by the coup of Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-aviator and patriot, according to reports from Belgrade. D'Annunzio, supported by a considerable force of arditi which accompanied him into Fiume, the city, has proclaimed a union of Fiume with Italy, in defiance of the Italian Government. General Badoglio, deputy chief of staff of the Italian Army, has been rushed to the city on the Adriatic with instructions to use force if necessary to restore order.

addressing his officers and soldiers, said:

"I will answer for you with my head, my spirit, my whole self. You are accomplishing a work of regeneration. The deserters are those who abandon our Fiume, those who repudiate her, repel her, calumniate her, committing the basest crime against patriotism ever perpetrated on earth. They are no less vile than the fugitives at Caporetto, who today are rewarded by amnesty."

"I repeat, I take upon myself every accusation, all the blame and the glory therein, and I answer for your immunity."

"The true Italian army is here, formed by you, combatants without fear and without reproach. To have participated in this most audacious enterprise will be the purest title to glory. All your names will be included by history, carved there as in heroic marble, and rewarded by the gratitude of the people."

"Meanwhile, on September 20, the anniversary of the taking of Rome, I will distribute to you all a commemorative bronze medal."

"Be faithful to Fiume, be true to Italy, nobody can move us from here. For myself, I shall not leave here alive, nor shall I leave here when I am dead, as I shall be buried here, to become one with this sacred soil."

"Every day in all parts of the world the warmest messages rain upon you. Even American citizens ask to come here to perform even the humble services."

"The beauty of our case touches all hearts. I trust that each one of you, firmly planted on solid feet, will repeat, with head uplifted, the Roman saying, the motto of the Legionaries, 'Here I remain irremovable.'"

"Two British ships and one American vessel are still anchored at the Danubius Dockyard, a considerable distance from the city."

A landowner of Ortona, near Gabriele d'Annunzio's birthplace, has notified d'Annunzio that he is sending him two sailing vessels loaded with 500 tons of supplies and trusts that each of them will successfully run the blockade."

The municipality, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, has named one of the principal streets of Fiume for d'Annunzio.

Rome, September 19.—Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, who returned here yesterday from Paris, after a long conference with King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Nitti, left today for his estate in the country, for a rest.

El Epoca, in commenting on the situation, says if Signor Tittoni offers a solution of the Fiume situation acceptable to the country he must have one acceptable to Gabriele d'Annunzio. This newspaper hints that the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies was intended to retard the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Corriere d'Italia expresses the opinion that the last sitting of the Chamber, in which Premier Nitti's proposal to adjourn the sitting was accepted by a large majority, notwithstanding the strong efforts of the opposition, showed how strong the Cabinet is.

Admiral Cagni, commander of the naval department at Trieste, has been called to Rome and has had a long interview with Signor Nitti concerning the situation in Fiume.

The Tribuna announces today that a person returning from Fiume stated that General Badoglio, in charge of the Italian troops outside Fiume, had granted a delay of forty-eight hours to officers and soldiers in Fiume to return to Italy. It was added that the population of Fiume had decided to make an unmistakable demonstration of their feelings at the expiration of this ultimatum on Saturday. Women and children and men of the civil population were to precede the troops to the armistice line, shielding the troops with their bodies, in order to see whether General Badoglio's soldiers would fire on them.

It was added that d'Annunzio had ordered the sentinels on the Jugo-Slav frontier not to make use of their arms, even if the Jugo-Slavs fired on them, saying: "Allow yourselves to be killed. We are here for this, since our sacrifice may lead to the occupation of all of Dalmatia."

The Tribuna says its informant added that some French and British sailors had remained in Fiume and joined the Italian movement.

More men join d'Annunzio. Fiume, September 19. (Associated Press).—Despite the close investment of Fiume, 200 sailors of Pola and soldiers from Gorizia, Udine, Milan, and Venice, together with several officers, including General Maggiorani, succeeded in joining d'Annunzio. The latter harangued the newcomers, who saluted him with the aviator cry.

Ancona, September 19.—During last night a score of volunteers succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police and the navy and sailed toward Fiume on board a motorboat, while other volunteers departed in sailing boats for the same destination. In the latter party were fifteen officers.

Trieste, September 18.—Another airplane squadron has joined d'Annunzio's forces, according to a report from Fiume.

D'ANNUNZIO ASKS PRAYERS. Milan, September 17.—D'Annunzio's late message to the people reads: "The spirit has conquered arrogance, insults and darkness. The Italians of Garibaldi have hearkened to the despairing cries of Fiume. They are in Fiume and strong in Fiume. 'Fiume's people are not sheep

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Lord Robert Cecil :- A Study

(From The Nation)

No family can be more easily classified as one of our governing families than the Cecil. During the last fifty years four members of the family have served prominently in our political life, and several have held minor positions. It is always difficult to say what talents and characteristics bring men to the front as statesmen of the first rank. Until this generation our governing class was very much restricted and consequently there was but little competition; the inheritance of a great name was often sufficient to give a man high position. But in the case of the later Cecils there is a good deal more than the mere advantage of birth. The earldom of Salisbury of this line was created in 1606. The first earl was a distinguished statesman, but none of his descendants were men of any particular note until the third Marquess, the Prime Minister who died in 1903. Mr. Arthur Balfour is his nephew, Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil his sons. The high average of intellect in these two generations of the Cecils is exceptional in an aristocratic family. It accounts to some extent for the prominent position the four men have reached in the world of politics.

But intellect is by no means the only necessary attribute of statesmanship. Character, judgment, initiative, perspicacity and public spirit are wanted. In varying degrees the Cecils possess these. But the family characteristics are pronounced and unmistakable. As a clan they have a strong belief in one another. They are capable of taking broad and long views in public affairs, and yet they are a prey to small prejudices; they appreciate the moral aspect of public questions and yet their ingrained vein of cynicism prevents them from adopting the attitude of idealists; they are themselves disinterested and incorruptible, but they by no means despise self-seeking in others; with an air of dispassionate impartiality they are keen partisans; their remarkable debating power and dialectical skill can be used at times with excessive ingenuity. Although they become leaders they somehow lack the special magnetism which attracts the multitude and the confidence they have inspired hitherto is therefore rather uncertain. They are aristocrats to the backbone and are not always successful in concealing their contempt for the people.

Two of the four above-mentioned have been Prime Ministers. Of the other two Lord Robert has now come to be regarded as a rival—perhaps an immediate rival—to the present Prime Minister. His Cecilian qualities are more happily com-

bined than they have been in other members of the family. The cynicism of his father which is still more markedly developed in his cousin is not apparent in him. While Mr. Balfour and Lord Hugh are unrivalled in their skill as debaters, Lord Robert is far more concerned with what he wants to say himself than in devoting his ingenuity to controverting what other people have said. He is not ashamed at having discovered that idealism is a quality not to be despised in politics. He has his prejudices, but he has as much as any living politician the courage of his convictions and comes out best when he has his back against a wall. Unlike the majority of members who are called to positions of authority, Lord Robert did not undergo any transformation when he became a Minister. He remained the same. With a highly developed critical faculty he may be an inconvenient colleague, but he would make a good head of an administration. He has inherited without any special training a broad grasp and sane judgment on international questions which curiously enough his cousin with all his opportunities has entirely failed to display. He is aware of the advance of democracy, but though he has democratic leanings it is by force of circumstance rather than through irresistible conviction.

A curious characteristic of the family not yet noted is their devotion to the Church. It would almost seem as if they thought that the Church had something to do with Christianity. Whatever the reason of it may be it is very real, and however much of a handicap it may constitute in their political outfit they would never sacrifice it for that reason. It is sometimes linked to religion, as Lord Hugh's remarkable speeches on conscientious objectors in the last Parliament clearly showed. But many wondered at the time whether he did not realise that in supporting the cause of conscience he was very far from speaking as a representative of the Church. It was on a church question that Lord Robert resigned from the Ministry, and it is to be feared that this curious obsession is what his large and growing band of admirers regard with the greatest misgiving. However, the problems to be confronted today are of national and world-wide significance, and it is unlikely that the country will trouble itself much about the Church of England.

Lord Robert is hardly an orator. We are rather suspicious of orators in these days. He does not indulge in the eloquent and happy phrases of his brother, nor can he fence and thrust like his cousin in days past. He is

more direct, blunter, perhaps, and yet anyone who has heard him would also say more arresting. He sometimes hesitates and paws the air as if he were trying to clutch the right word, and he inevitably finds it. If, as a preliminary gesture, he gives a rapid pinch to the tip of his nose it means he has hit on a clinching argument. He listens to others and has broader sympathies than his relations. Although he does not adopt the Balfourian tactics of burlesquing his opponents' arguments, he is not above intolerance, if he is nettled. But he is sincere, he is reliable, he is unworried. He understands men and affairs, and he will not compromise himself by being a party to the more doubtful political tricks and methods. He has a sense of humor; he has personal charm. His rather ascetic appearance and hopelessly unfashionable garb come rather as a surprise to strangers who take their idea of aristocrats from fiction. Some years ago a Frenchman visited the House, and the position of the various parties was explained to him. Lord Robert happened to be sitting near the Labor benches, and when he rose to speak the French visitor exclaimed: "Voilà le vrai type ouvrier." This was a French point of view, for Lord Robert has no physical resemblance to Mr. Will Crooks for instance. Anyhow, his presence commands attention. In the stoop of his head, the twinkle of his eye, the curl of his smile, and the hesitation of his speech, there is something particularly attractive. He has an indefinable quality that draws men of widely different views towards him.

Never has the country been in greater need of a man of high character. But it is not easy to see how and where Lord Robert can immediately fit in. He is too advanced for the Tories, he is rightly suspicious of the Coalitionists, he has a growing but still undeveloped sympathy with Labor. Indeed, it would be a mistake to suppose for a moment that he could satisfy an advanced party. But we are badly in need of a man, not necessarily a man who sees eye to eye with us in all our notions, but a man who can inspire confidence even though we oppose him, a man with political insight and international knowledge, a man who will stand for a while steadily at the helm and relieve us in the stormy weather through which we are still passing of the exciting but exhausting vagaries of our present helmman, of whose zig-zag course and sensational escapades we are heartily tired. We have trusted to luck long enough. We want now to trust to intelligence.

450 German Laborers Emigrate To Argentina

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11.—Two steamers today brought 450 German immigrants to this port.

The men were all young, robust, and educated. Most of them had contracted for employment in Argentina before leaving Germany.

Berlin, Sept. 11. (Associated Press).—Announcement is made that Baron von dem Bunsche Haddenhausen, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has not been appointed German Minister to Argentina, a post which he held some years ago. He is now in Argentina on what is described as a "private errand."

Mexico City, Sept. 11.—Thirty thousand emigrants are prepared to leave Germany for Mexico, according to Arthur von Magnus, representative of the German Government here. He requested the Mexican Government today to furnish him information regarding Mexican labor conditions which would affect these newcomers.

EX-OFFICERS ARE IDLE

Army Service Found to be Handicap to Demobilised Britons

London, August 30. (Associated Press).—From all parts of the country come reports of the difficulty demobilised officers are having to find jobs. Those former officers with wives and families to support are in many cases living on meager pensions.

One of the most remarkable

cases of unemployment is that of a Cambridge University graduate, who for the greater part of the war held an important command in the army and subsequently a temporary post of great responsibility in a Government department. He is armed with a letter from the War Office thanking him for his services and adding: "There are few people with greater organising ability, more charming manners, greater tact and drive than yourself."

Another letter to him from Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, expresses "warm thanks for your loyal and devoted co-operation in very difficult work." King George bestowed on him the order of Commander of the British Empire.

But these credentials have been of no avail in his quest for suitable employment in this country, and, in despair he says that he is going to America next month.

Ex-officers have discovered that the business world regards long military service as a disadvantage rather than an asset. An infantry captain, 43 years old, with a wife and three children, said: "I have farmed in South Africa, served with the Natal Mounted Police, and prospected for gold. I want an outdoor job connected with agriculture, with a minimum salary of £1,250. I cannot get one and I have applied for a small holding, but am told I may have to wait twelve months."

Another former officer reported that his firm would take him back at half his pre-war salary, saying that was the best they could do as trade was so bad.

"Some companies don't know there has been a war on," commented a job-seeking ex-officer, who before he went into the army was the head clerk in an insurance office. "My people have offered me \$450 a year, and I am 28."

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m.); 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Hymns 207, 108, 236. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Hymns 208, 230, 27.

St. Andrew's Church.—Broadway. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. J. Darroch, Litt. D.; Chant 108; Anthem "He that shall endure" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 24, 286, 98. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. E. Claxton; Chant 109; Hymns 189, 109, 401, 350.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11 a.m. by Rev. C. G. Sparham. Evening at 6 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The

Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Probation after Death." Sunday School 10 a.m., Wednesday Testimonial Meeting 6 p.m., Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m., At 10 a.m., High mass; Sermon in French. At 4 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6 and 7:30 a.m.

The Sunday Service League.—At 5 p.m., Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Speaker: The Rev. E. C. Lobenstein. Subject: "The Inter-Church World Movement of North America."

Sunday Song Service.—The Rev. G. L. Stewart, President of Peking University, will give an address today at the Palace Hotel, Miss Myra Olive and Mr. B. Atwood Robinson will sing a duet.

If The Ministers Went On Strike

WHILE the strike mafia is rife, it is not unnatural to imagine the effect of ministers of the gospel falling in with the prevailing habit. It was the actors' strike that raised the question for a writer in Unity (Chicago), presumably Rev. John Haynes Holmes, who used to sign his initials to the paragraphs that filled the leading pages of this paper. Since Dr. Holmes takes a view of the situation almost cynical, it may be fair to recall that the church he serves has become the Community Church, and opens its doors to the promulgation of any creed. Dr. Holmes finds preachers supplied with all the motives for action that strikers need:

"Surely, there is no group of persons in the community who are

The League And The Peace By Wm. Harbutt Dawson

(From The Fortnightly Review)

SINCE the signature and ratification by Germany of the Treaty of Versailles certain of the more favored belligerent nations have enjoyed a tempered sense of tranquillity and security, at least in external relationships; but more than that cannot be said at present. The great war is finished, but the great peace has yet to come. The whole of Eastern Europe is still ablaze; the settlement of the Middle East involves problems hardly less delicate and difficult than those which have arisen in other parts of the field of disturbance; and throughout the whole world an ominous social ferment and unrest prevails, for the war has let loose elemental forces which refuse to be brought again under control.

All through the war the combatant nations have been supported by the hope and assurance of a peace that should be complete and final. In the faith that this was the goal towards which events were surely, if slowly, moving, and in the knowledge that they were engaged in the greatest of all struggles for right and liberty, they have borne with patience unexampled sacrifices and privations. But the settlement of the world refuses to proceed according to plan. No sooner has a conflagration been extinguished in one place than flames break out anew elsewhere, and at the present moment Allied forces are doing fire-brigade service in at least a dozen parts of Eastern Europe.

When the most generous allowance has been made for the enormous difficulty of bringing the Allies into line upon the question of peace conditions and the new European status, and when the unstinting tribute which is due has been paid to the moderating influence of British and American statesmanship, the fact remains that the first and most urgent of the treaties of peace is vitiated by excessive regard for the past, and in its present form contains the certain menace of new rancours and contentions. "The instinct of nations," says Guizot, "sees farther than the negotiations of diplomatists." It is certain that on all sides there prevails an oppressive apprehension that the settlements which the diplomatists are concluding are unreal and lack the stamp of stability. Labor in particular is restive and disposed to be resentful, suspicious of the draught which is being offered to the parched lips of the peace-thirsty world is neither nectar nor nepenthe, but poison, and unconvinced that the world has yet been made "safe for democracy" or is going to be. Socialist journalists in France, who had believed that President Wilson was "he that should have redeemed Israel," are venting their disappointment in measured language, and speaking of him as "the great vain

nations. From this it follows that peace for such a man can only logically be inspired by the idea of the destruction of the enemy. Germany must be completely disarmed, and must then be surrounded by secondary allies, each armed to the teeth and living under the protection of the conquerors." The effects of this short-sighted policy are plainly seen in the Treaty of Versailles, in spite of the restraining influence of the British Prime Minister and his American colleagues.

The attitude of Italy to the League was for a time critical, for the political tendencies uppermost in that country at present are totally opposed to its spirit. Regarding it as a curb upon their imperialistic ambitions the neo-Crispienites are only coolly sympathetic to it, and profess to see in it a device of the Anglo-Saxon nations for keeping the world under their own control. In the event Italy, like France, accepted the League with an outward show of conviction, but, while by way of reservation the latter retained her militarism, the former refused to abate her imperialism, which continues to the present hour to be one of the greatest obstacles to the pacification of South-Eastern Europe. The major Powers having been won for the League, the minor States came in as a matter of course.

On the whole, it is probable that fear far more than faith determined the action of the great majority of the signatories to the Covenant, and apprehension of the consequences of abstention and discord rather than love of each other may for a long time continue to be the binding material. Yet that does not imply any doubt of their sincerity, for "it's a maxim not to be despised, though peace be made, it's interest that keeps peace."

Looking to the future, I believe that two things will save the League and make it effective for good. One is the continued close co-operation of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family in the great work of world pacification, and the other is the revision of the first of the treaties of peace. To the advancement of the first of these objects, so important for the welfare of the entire human race, the efforts of British statesmanship and the goodwill of the British races must be directed with an earnestness, a consciousness, and a concentration never exercised or deemed necessary in the past. This co-operation will need to go beyond a sympathy and attachment based upon kinship and common ideals. As these two great nations have been associates in war, so they must be inseparable comrades in the future service of peace. Of all the Powers united in the League of Nations, none can be named in the same breath with America in importance for our own country. We want the continued friendship of France, and are determined to retain it, on the one condition

instate the tried principle of non-intervention, and never mention the name of Europe again?

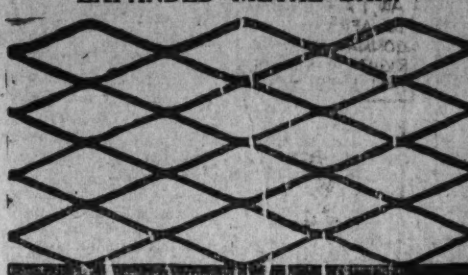
Only Americans can fully appreciate the camouflage and by-play which make American politics so interesting but at times so incomprehensible to Cis-Atlantians, and it would be a real service if the speeches of some leading American politicians—especially Senators—were accompanied by some guidance as to the precise degree of their seriousness. Without pretending to grasp the true inwardness of what is taking place at the present time at Washington, one must believe that a policy of withdrawal, however natural it may be in the circumstances, will not be adopted. The service which America is able to render to the world at the present time, when political and social revolutions of all kinds are in progress, and we stand before a wholesale transvaluation of values, is incalculable. America could not out herself off from the momentous changes which are taking place and still pending even if she would; whether as active agent or passive onlooker she must influence and be influenced by them. A full and willing participation in all the further tasks of reorganization and reconstruction is a duty to which the very genius of her people calls her. Through her representatives in Paris she has already made a contribution of real and lasting value to the immense task of repairing the shattered structure of European society. But there are problems elsewhere still to be solved, and when the work of settlement is completed there will remain the equally onerous service of surveillance and after-care. Europe, in this critical hour of her rebirth, lacks just the invigoration which a young nation, and pre-eminently a young, strong, self-conscious democracy, is able to give. What we need are new traditions for old, living conceptions for dead formulas, a world spirit and outlook in place of a narrow, petty, selfish nationalism that cannot see beyond sectional interest and momentary advantages. We want also the help of America's clear, unbiased, practical judgment, the dynamic of her warm sympathy, and the stimulus of her idealism, fresh, vigorous, hopeful, so that our own, which has suffered so many disappointments and failures that it is apt to languish, may be revitalised and strengthened. The burden of Europe and Asia and Africa is too heavy for the shoulders which have hitherto carried it: America must hold up her end.

Topics In Brief

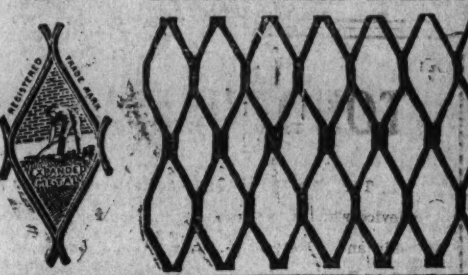
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By McNamara



YOUROVETA

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Game Enough Before An Audience, His Traveling Companions Agree

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA SOFT

But Grape Growers Vigorous Enough To Get Four Times Their Pre-War Prices

Note: The following dispatch is of special interest as it was written just before President Wilson's health failed. Even at this time as Mr. Grasty points out, the newspaper correspondents were full of admiration for the President, knowing that he was fighting on, although suffering from splitting headaches. Mr. Grasty, the writer of the dispatch, is famous throughout American newspaperdom for the work he did in Europe for The New York Times during the war. He is, by the way, treasurer of The Times.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY

Los Angeles, September 21.—The newspaper men who are making the trip with the President have a chance on Sunday to get together and talk over the events of the week. All were agreed today that the reception at Los Angeles was the climax of the whole tour. It was not alone that this community was a League stronghold, but that the President was now getting the cumulative effect of his missionary work.

Universal admiration was expressed for the President's qualities as a stayer. He does not spare himself in the work he has undertaken of arousing the people to the importance of the treaty. His powers of endurance and self-control are extraordinary. His gameness at the big meeting in San Francisco was all the more remarkable when it is known, as all of us know, that he had had a splitting headache for two days. To master a crowd twice as big as the hall could fairly accommodate, impatient at the inconvenience and discomfort, was a performance in itself that rallied his trainees in fresh admiration.

I speak of the newspaper men as trainees. Those who think of Mr. Wilson as a cold man would be surprised at the good fellowship that exists between him and those who are with him on the trip. No President I have ever known was so entirely free from any Presidential consciousness as he is. He may have a deep desire to write himself big on the page of history, but he is absolutely free from any petty vanity.

Most of us who are doing this trip think that the impression of coldness the President often makes is due to excessive shyness. He is far from shy when he faces an audience, but in the man-to-man relation he is timid. He lacks exuberance and what may be called animal heat, and he has an Englishman's reserve.

Everybody has been trying to get him to talk more about the soldiers' performance in France and to identify the units—for instance, in Washington and Oregon to speak of what the 91st Division with its elements of sturdy Northwesterners did in the Argonne. He is Commander in Chief. It was he who sent the soldiers to France. He has the right to speak of and for any army, but he will not do that kind of thing. He just cannot. On one occasion a man who was using more oratory with the American soldier as the subject stumbled into the use of the expression "sobstuff." It went through the President like a knife. He had no desire to administer any reproof, but the discussion came to an end.

THE PRESIDENT'S SHYNESS

An illustration of the President's shyness occurred the other day, when one of the newspaper men, passing through the corridor of the Mayflower, saw the President beating away on his typewriter. The reporter stuck his head in the open door and said: "May I come in and see you operate that machine? I have heard so much about it I am curious." The President smilingly assented. The thing went blunderingly, and the President said apologetically: "I can do much better than this when nobody is looking."

The President has a deep domestic instinct. He has domesticated his special train, and is a kind of paterfamilias to everybody aboard. This instinct of his explains much that has been criticized in his Administration. When he receives a man into his official family he magnifies his virtues and puts up with his faults uncomplainingly. As we study this singular man at close range we begin to understand why he has permitted himself to be handicapped by mediocre assistants. Instead of bringing his keen judgment to bear on the men around him and weeding

them out as occasion required, he has indulged his weakness for protecting his own.

The quality is humanly attractive, but it is a weight for a President to carry.

The business of distributing offices is difficult and puzzling to Mr. Wilson, and it was because of his disabilities in this direction that Colonel House got such a hold. The selection of Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers was as pleasing to House as it was perplexing to the President. The Texan reveled in being a Warwick.

In envisaging the League of Nations Mr. Wilson has been in a field where he was thoroughly at home. In the details of the Presidency, and particularly in the choosing of men, Mr. Wilson seems to lack cunning, even judgment. He is weak on near sight, but when he looks up and out he has the kind of far sight that distinguishes the statesman.

This big town, which is not California, but an "omnium gathering" of America's best takes to Wilson. They like his broad ideas. There is not "little Americanism" here. The sentiment for ratification is simply overwhelming. These people have no fear whatever of foreign entanglement. They want to get in the game and see what they can do. This is a community of winners and fear does not enter into their composition.

I may make one exception. They have a little fear of the Japanese—not those in Japan, but those in this urban district. There are 30,000 of them. They breed so rapidly that it is estimated that within an alarmingly short time they will have supremacy in number over the whites. The question that exists here is purely one of race. The Japanese are worthy enough people, they are hard working and well behaved, but assimilation is impossible and the problem is as to which race is going to be top dog in Los Angeles. We drove about a half mile on a street owned practically by Japs. There were scores of Japanese women, each with a baby in her arms. They say here that the child-bearing average is one a year.

But all races are prolific in this climate. I understand that infant mortality is small. One of the most impressive things we have seen anywhere was the turnout of children here. There were 20,000 of them. What will happen at the end of two or three generations in this equable climate and in these fat conditions remains to be seen.

ROLLING IN PROSPERITY

Our party are seeing Southern California with varying degrees of admiration. A Virginian said: "I wouldn't give one acre in Virginia for a hundred here." A Washington correspondent with a farm in Connecticut remarked:

"It is too easy here. Unless there is a struggle with adverse conditions, the human metal will deteriorate." We all have something of that same feeling. There is too much prosperity and it is cloying. Personally, I feel more and more inclined to go back and freeze and starve with old Europe this winter.

We became a little serious this morning while this phase of our subject was under discussion and the point was raised whether our country was going to be able to pass through this era of stage money and riotous extravagance without being hurt. It is a mad-house business. A member of the party with a penchant for scripture quoted the old text, "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

But to leave off moralising, Southern California is simply rolling in prosperity. In the hope that I might find at least one thing that formed an exception, I asked my guides whether prohibition had not hurt the wine and grape industry.

"We were all preparing to extend our sympathies to the wine growers," he replied, "when they showed the rest of us a thing or two. They are splendidly organized and, when prohibition came, they had educated every state in the Union in the use of the grape. The greatest quantities were shipped at the highest prices this season. People have been widely educated in wine-making from California grapes. Each family can produce its own excellent vintage by a very simple and easily learned process. When the grape season proper is over, the California grower makes raisins out of what is left. These, too, are suitable for making wine. Before the war period we sold our grapes for \$12 a ton. Then the price went up to \$54 a ton."

To return to the main subject, there is one part of Los Angeles in which interest in the League of Nations did not respond to the general enthusiasm yesterday. I went out into the studio district where most of the movie pictures shown in the United States are made. When I called on Charles Chaplin, he was hard at work on a new play. I asked him:

"Are you for the League of Nations?"

"What are they?" he replied, with the world-famous twinkle in his eye.

Foch Advises Schoolboys

Visit To School Emblematic of How He Spent His Vacation Paris, Aug. 23. (Correspondence of Associated Press).—Marshal Foch is having the time of his life in Brittany. Day before yesterday, according to the Echo de Paris, he visited the holiday school at Ker Louis, near Morlaix. The Marshal, in mufti, walked from Morlaix to the little village, and on the road met an old priest who recognised him and insisted upon kissing his hand. The Marshal was very much embarrassed. At the school he asked the boys what they meant to be when they grew up.

"I want to be an analytical chemist," said one, whereupon others who had selected the Polytechnic School laughed loudly.

"Don't laugh at him," said the Marshal. "It is a very good choice. France has need of many scientists for her industrial and military future. Be a chemist, young man, for France will not remain as indifferent to that branch of science as she has been in the past."

The lads were greatly interested in the stout oaken cudgel which the Marshal carried. "I know what you want to ask," he said smilingly. "It is about the other baton, my Marshal's staff. I keep it at my headquarters. This is my weekday Marshal's staff, and I treasure it as much as the other because it was given to me in the trenches by a poilu. It was with that stick that I drew in the sand at Doullens the plan of my last offensive."

One of the bigger boys, more daring than the others, asked Marshal Foch whether the Germans were really crushed.

"Thoroughly beaten, my boy," replied Foch, "but it is for you to safeguard by your wisdom and your work the precious victory that your elders won for you by suffering and sacrifice."

MILLIONS FOR TOWNS AROUND LONDON

There Will Be Gardens In Them And Plan Is Step To Solve Housing Problem

London, August 23.—Millions of pounds are to be spent in the creation of a system of industrial garden cities which ultimately will rim metropolitan London. The scheme, just outlined, is the most elaborate city building project ever undertaken in England and is an adaptation of the model industrial town idea originated some years ago in the United States.

Building on the first of these "flower garden" suburb cities is to begin next year north of London, according to newspaper announcements. The town will be self-supporting and will cover several thousand acres. Within its precincts will be an agricultural area. Its populace will be supported by several engineering industries to be located there.

The project is an attempt not only to solve London's housing problem, which has become a grievous one, but to prevent an overwhelming congestion of the city's industries and other commercial activities.

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HEARD SUBMARINES AS A WHALE DOES

British Navy Gained From Men
Of Science Apparatus That
Transmitted Sound Waves
BRITISH SCIENTISTS

DISCUSS LATE WAR

Hear Of Project To Sink
Power-Ship 12 Miles To
Tap Volcanic Heat

London, September 9.—The work of scientists in the war occupied the greater part of the Presidential address delivered tonight before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting at Bournemouth by Sir Charles A. Parsons, inventor of the marine turbine engine.

British scientists, he said, "worked in close collaboration with the men of science of the allied nations and eventually produced better war material, chemicals and apparatus of all kinds for vanquishing the enemy and the saving of our men than had been devised by the enemy during many years of preparation, planned on a basis of total disregard of treaties and the conventions of war."

As illustrating the immense difference between the recent and all preceding wars, Sir Charles gave some interesting figures. At Waterloo 9,044 artillery rounds, with a weight of 37.3 tons, were fired, whereas in the last offensive in France on the British front alone 943,837 artillery rounds weighing 18,080 tons, were fired. Again, in the entire South African war 273,000 artillery rounds, weighing 2,800 tons, were fired, while on the British front in France during the entire war over 17,000,000 rounds were fired.

LISTENING DEVICES

Many of the new war devices Sir Charles left to be discussed in the meetings of the sections, but he dwelt on sound-ranging and listening methods. By the end of 1916, he said, the whole front in France was covered by devices which enabled the British to locate the position of the enemy's batteries merely by sound. In 1918 more batteries were thus detected than by any other means, and a single good set of observations could give the position of an enemy gun at 7,000 yards' range to within about fifty yards. Listening devices were also largely used at sea, but it was found that the motion of the vessel carrying them when the sea was rough, and also the noises caused by dragging the devices themselves through the water made them useless.

"So," Sir Charles went on, "the assistance of eminent biologists was of invaluable help at the juncture. Experiments were made with sea lions by Sir Richard Paget, who found that they have directional hearing under water up to speeds of six knots. Also Professor Keith explained the construction of the hearing organs of the whale, the ear proper being a capillary tube too small to be capable of performing any useful function in transmitting sound to the relatively large aural organs, which are deep-seated in the head. The whale, therefore, hears by means of sound waves transmitted through the substance of the head. It was further seen that the organs of hearing of the whale, to some extent, resembled a hydrophone."

"The course now became clear. Hollow towing bodies in the form of a fish or porpoise were made of celluloid, varnished canvas, or very thin metal, and a hydrophone suitably fixed in the center of the head. The body is filled with water, and the cable towing the 'fish' contains insulated leads to an observer aboard the vessel. When towed at some distance behind the chasing ship the disturbing noises are small, and enemy noises can be heard up to speeds of 14 knots and at considerable distances."

Other listening devices made use of the echo and were developed until they could pick up a submarine a mile away. Sound-ranging stations were established ashore, and from them ships steaming in a fog were informed of their positions accurately for ranges up to 500 miles.

Another device, used first by the Germans and afterward by the Allies consisted of an insulated cable laid on the bottom of the sea to mark a passage through a mine field or other intricate channel. One end of it was earthed and an alternating cable was passed along it. Delicate devices were then

installed on the vessel, and these enabled it to follow the cable accurately. Sir Charles said that by this means ships were guided for a distance of fifty miles and followed the cable with as much precision as a railroad electric street-car follows a trolley wire.

ROHING FOR POWER

Sir Charles also discussed what England could do when its coal supplies began to give out, saying: "One cannot but realize that, falling new and unexpected discoveries in science, such as harnessing molecular and atomic energy in matter, the great position of England cannot be maintained for an indefinite period. At some time more or less remote, long before the exhaustion of our coal, population will gradually migrate to those countries where natural sources of energy are most abundant."

He suggested that a new form of energy might be discovered by sinking a shaft twelve miles deep, that is, about ten times as deep as any in existence. It would cost \$25,000,000 and take about eighty-five years, but not only would much useful knowledge concerning the internal constitution of the earth in relation to minerals of high specific gravity be gained from it, but it might also solve the problem of obtaining power.

"In Italy, at Lardarello," Sir Charles said, "boreholes have been sunk which discharge large volumes of high pressure steam which is being utilized to generate about 10,000 horse power by turbine. At Sol Fatara, near Naples, a similar project is on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. It seems, indeed, probable that in volcanic regions a very large amount of power may be in future obtained directly or indirectly by boring into the earth."

Sir Charles also spoke of the

intense pressure produced by moderate forces closing up cavities in water. A committee appointed by the Admiralty investigated during the war the rapid corrosion of propeller blades of some ships performing arduous duties. It was "found that the corrosion was due to the intense blows struck upon the blades of the propellers by the nuclei of vacuum cavities closing up against them. Though the pressure bringing the water together was only that of the atmosphere, yet it was proved that a nucleus of 20,000 atmospheres might be produced." Sir Charles said this great pressure might be generated under some conditions in rivers and waterfalls when the velocity of the current exceeded fifty feet per second, and was probably as great a source of corrosion as the washing down of boulders and pebbles.

Scheidemann Sees Danger Of Tsarism

Declares That Bolsheviks Are
Preparing The Ground For
Reaction In Russia

Cassel, September 12. (Associated Press).—Philipp Scheidemann, former German Premier, in a speech here today said that there was great and grave danger of a restoration of the monarchy in Russia, where Bolshevism had strikingly prepared the ground for reaction. Whatever happened there, Herr Scheidemann declared, Germany was determined to remain a republic.

The former Premier said he had too firm confidence in the people's will to fear that a monarchist

counter-revolution would succeed in Germany, and those who possibly contemplated playing with this fire should beware of putting to the proof the magnanimity with which the representatives of the old regime were treated at the time of Germany's revolution.

"A Government of the right would mean a monarchy and civil war; a Government of the left would mean a so-called Soviet dictatorship and also civil war," Herr Scheidemann said.

The Communists and Independents were then scored by Herr Scheidemann, who declared that unity would only be attained when the thinking elements of the opposition came to their senses and rid themselves of unscrupulous demagogues.

Referring to his resignation from the Cabinet in July he said:

"One section of the party to which I belonged was of the opinion that the treaty must not be signed and hoped on the ground of important reports from abroad that a few weeks' refusal would suffice to bring about a thorough revision of the treaty. The other section, which at first was in the minority but later attained the majority, was of a different opinion. We came to a democratic conclusion, and, although it was not easy, we submitted to the majority. I would never have signed the treaty; now it is signed, however, and we must endeavor to fulfill the conditions undertaken."

The former Premier said that he considered the present party situation was neither happy nor lasting, and that only under the old flag of the Social Democratic Party was unity possible, which would lead to victory.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE SELLS FAMOUS HOME

Devonshire House, In Piccadilly, Purchased By A British Firm Of Builders

London, September 5.—Devonshire House, the famous Piccadilly residence of the Duke of Devonshire, has been sold, the purchase money amounting to about \$3,750,000.

It was at first reported that the purchasers were an American syndicate which proposed to erect a huge hotel on the site, but The Chronicle learns that the property was bought by one of the biggest building firms in London, and that the purchase money is all British.

Devonshire House was built in 1738 by the third Duke at a cost

of about \$1,000,000. Its value has appreciated considerably since then, many additions having been made to it at various times. Devonshire House has many fashionable and political associations, and played a leading part in the social and artistic life of London. It has been said that a Devonshire House ball was worthy to compare with the masques given at Buckingham Palace by the Queen.

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Then shave with short, slanting strokes. Keep the edge of the blade as nearly flat against the skin as you can. Any man will catch the "little knack" of using his Gillette in one or two shaves. In fact, when the Gillette is properly used, the beard slips off without your knowing it. The all-important thing is to lather well, and to hold the razor easily, with the handle tilted so the blade just engages the beard.

GILLETTE

GILLETTE

GREEKS AGHAST AT WILSON'S PLAN

Denial Of Claims In Thrace
Would Discredit Venizelos
Utterly

HE IS CRUSHED WITH GRIEF

Premier's Friends Say Former
King Constantine Would
Rejoice

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN

Paris, September 4.—It is not putting it too strongly to say that Premier Venizelos of Greece is overwhelmed with grief and chagrin at the plan for the partition of Thrace put forward by President Wilson, which was wholly unexpected by him.

According to the Greeks themselves, probably the only Greek in all Europe getting any satisfaction out of the President's plan is former King Constantine. If you ask why even Constantine would approve the project which denies the Greek claims to Thrace practically in toto the answer is, Constantine would be willing to lose Athens itself for the sake of discrediting Venizelos.

There is no question that the adoption of this plan called over by President Wilson last week as his own substitute for the Polk and Tardieu plans would discredit Venizelos with his own people beyond hope of recovery. His best friends say that. They also say, of course, that the plan can never be adopted.

Out of all Thrace the President would give Greece only a very small slice in the extreme southwest corner of Western Thrace, a district with forty miles of coast line and running back from the coast about thirty miles. It includes the kaza of Xanthi and about half of the kaza of Chionoufoudina, (kaza is a subdivision of land corresponding to a county in America.)

Furthermore, Mr. Wilson would give to Bulgaria all the northern part of Western Thrace, as well as the northwestern part of Eastern Thrace. All the rest of Eastern and Western Thrace would be given by the Wilson plan to the international State of Constantinople, under the mandate of some great power.

The Greeks are far more upset than the Chinese were by the final American policy as to SHANTUNG, for in this case there had been no warning. The Greeks were reconciling themselves to the Polk plan. Venizelos himself had agreed to accept it, and there was no thought on their part that America would demand an even greater concession from Greece, certainly not the concession of practically every foot they had claimed.

Premier Venizelos was one of President Wilson's greatest admirers at the Peace Conference and before that, he was one of his most loyal supporters for the League of Nations project. The two men had several long talks in Paris, but the American President never said anything on those occasions to intimate to the Greek Premier that none of Eastern Thrace, and particularly none of Western Thrace, could go to Greece.

The President did in these talks with the Greek Premier express some doubts as to the wisdom of taking certain local regions out of Bulgarian territory. Hoping to satisfy those doubts Venizelos wrote a letter to Mr. Wilson on the eve of the latter's departure for America on June 29, stating that Greece would be willing to accommodate Bulgaria in a commercial way by giving her the right of traffic to the Aegean coast. It was just a month later, on July 29 when Frank Polk arrived in Paris to head the American delegation. He brought no Wilson plan for Thrace with him. The fact that his own proposal for a Thracian solution was so much more favorable to Greece than the President's is sufficient evidence that he had no intimation of what Mr. Wilson was going to propose later on when he rejected both the Polk and Tardieu propositions.

So the Italian, French, and English as well as the Greek delegates now in Paris are wondering how and upon whose advice the President arrived at his latest conclusion, and who drew this new map of Thrace with no Greece in it.

One inference being drawn from Mr. Wilson's plan is that the President feels confident America will take a mandate for Constantinople, and wants all Thrace, which was left to the mandatory power under the Polk and Tardieu plans.

To sum it up geographically, the Wilson plan would give all Eastern Thrace except the small region north of Adrianople, to the mandate of the State of Constantinople. The piece left out near Adrianople he would give to Bulgaria. Of the part of Western Thrace not included by the President in the Constantinople State he would give by far the greater portion to Bulgaria, or practically all of the northern half of it west of the Maritza River.

To find what is left for Greece draw a line north from the Aegean port of Maronia to a point about thirty miles from the coast and from the joint draw a line due west to the Macedonian boundary. That makes a rectangle containing all of Thrace that the Wilson plan

Americans Buy Gold In London Above Bank Of England Prices

London, September 12.—Gold valued at \$350,000, which is half of a shipment just received from South Africa, has been sold for shipment to America, the price, including the commission, being 90 shillings 4 pence halfpenny per ounce. This is 15 percent above the Bank of England's ordinary buying rate.

London has again become an open market for gold, and the arrival of the shipment from the Transvaal free from wartime restrictions started American banks figuring whether it would be profitable to purchase at the present low rate of exchange. Bids were, therefore, made and half the quantity was thus secured for America.

The remainder of the shipment has not yet been disposed of, but it is believed in the market that it will eventually be taken to the same destination after refining.

would leave to Greece. Everything east of that rectangle would go to the State of Constantinople.

It was on the first of August Venizelos saw Mr. Polk and presented the full Greek claims for all of Western and Eastern Thrace minus small parts to be given to Bulgaria in boundary rectifications and minus a small strip to remain the hinterland for Constantinople. Mr. Polk was utterly opposed. Soon afterward Mr. Polk worked out his own plan. When Venizelos called on him on August 15 the two men came closer together. One of the chief objections of Venizelos to the Polk plan was that it broke the continuity of Greek territory by inserting the international State between Greek territories in East and West Thrace.

Venizelos called attention to the fact that if East Thrace were ever attacked from the north by Bulgaria Greece would have no way of sending troops to protect the outlying district because she would not be allowed to send them across the international State and there was no suitable landing port on the Gulf of Zoros.

Mr. Polk admitted that the objection had merit and assured the Premier that Greece would be provided with the means to protect her own territory should occasion ever arise. Venizelos preferred the Tardieu to the Polk plan regardless of the fact that it kept Greece off the Black Sea, because it did make all her Thracian possessions contiguous and gave much access to Bulgaria than Polk would have given.

But both the Polk and Tardieu plans are now in the discard and there is a personal political fight between Wilson and Venizelos with no hope of an early Thracian solution coming out of it.

This new plan of President Wilson is interesting in connection with Charles R. Crane's report in favor of America taking a mandate not merely for Armenia but for all Turkey in Asia. Add the Wilson and Crane projects together and America gets the bulk of the old Ottoman Empire both in Asia and Europe.

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Our London Letter

Free Trade Versus Protection In England; Revival Of
The Fiscal Controversy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, September 8.—The embargo on imports into this country having been removed, quite a number of those clever people who write political articles have been trying to "make our flesh creep," like the Fat Boy in Pickwick, at the fearful and wonderful quantities of goods which the Germans are (so they say) ready to send us. It was only the other day that those self-same people were calling out for thousands of millions of pounds as war indemnities from the Germans, though how our late enemies in arms are to pay us or anybody else unless they are able to trade is, in the language of the immortal Lord Dunsany of the play, "one of those things no fellow can understand."

This freedom to trade—not only with England but with other countries, is something which must be conceded the Germans. However eloquently politicians declaim against it, and however much it goes against the grain, the fact remains that you cannot enclose seventy millions of industrious and intelligent people inside a ring fence, as it were, and say you will never again have business dealings with them. I find that hard-headed commercial men in London, and in the industrial centers of the Midlands and North, are under no illusions in this matter.

"Business is business," a leading merchant with large overseas connections said to me a few days ago, "and now that the Hun has been thoroughly beaten and put in his place, why on earth should I refuse to sell him my goods? I am not in trade simply for the good of my health; I do it to make money. And if Germans buy British goods they will—there is no other way—pay for them by sending their gold over here." That is the alphabet of commercial dealings between nations. Yet you hear grown up men saying in one breath, "Germany must pay for the war!" This was one of the cries at the last general election—and in the next breath "Let us boycott German trade." In the strictly business sense this is only baby-talk.

ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION

I believe that this is a very fair example of what most business men are thinking, and of what many of them are saying, though perhaps most of them do not put it quite so plainly or so forcibly. An outcry against German goods which is being revived at the

moment by some party newspapers as a journalistic "stunt" cannot be seriously regarded as a business proposition.

It is, however, generally regarded as quite another matter to permit trade competitors to dump their surplus manufactures here at prices which kill the home producer. That was done before the war, and it is not likely to happen again—at any rate to the same extent which formerly prevailed. The Prime Minister on behalf of the Government promised before Parliament rose for the Autumn recess that while import restrictions generally would cease on September 1, provision would be made for the protection of home industries against dumping, and that restrictions would be imposed on imports likely to affect unstable "key" industries.

The principle underlying proposed State regulation of imports in this connection is, briefly designed (1) to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin; and (2) to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from a collapse of exchange. Further, a limited number of "key" industries held to stand in need of protection are to be scheduled, and competitive products from abroad will be prohibited from importation except on license.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION

To the out and out Free Trader restrictions upon imports under any pretext whatever is unjustifiable. Hence we already have in its early stages the beginning of controversy on the old familiar lines. The Northcliffe press has declared for Tariff Reform—especially against the Germans—and every day for the past week it has sought to rouse the country over a prospective influx of German toys. As might be expected, the toy manufacturers here are now demanding that toys should be scheduled as a British "key" industry. Next, the fearful rumor has been started that German picture post-cards may possibly be sent over in millions, and naturally the home manufacturers are raising a loud and exceeding bitter cry that they will be ruined. They, too, are claiming that picture post-cards are a "key" industry upon which the greatness of Britain depends. Next week, no doubt, it will be some other industry.

The strength of the forces at work may be gauged by a demand

which is being made that Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, should not wait for the re-assembling of Parliament in October, when the new anti-dumping legislation is to be introduced, but that he should take the matter into his own hands and re-impose the restrictions on imports which were taken off on September 1. But it is by no means likely he will venture to assume the despotic power which such a proceeding would involve.

RICIDULES THE ADMIRALTY

Lord Fisher Affects to See Its Only Economics In Dress Reform

London, September 5.—Lord Fisher, writing in his characteristic vein, has sent another letter to The London Times, replying to the newspaper's criticism of his first letter. He begins by saying that he is not going to argue with the Times, as "it is only damned fools who argue." Facetiously he expresses pleasure at seeing that "the Admiralty have perfected their economies," and proceeds to quote from "a very remarkable official memorandum by the Admiralty to the fleet, showing how they have time to attend to the minutest detail of battle," as follows:

"Full dress is only to be worn by officers of the fleet at his Majesty's levee. (I suppose this will be canceled when President Smilile comes along, and we make the nineteenth new republic.) At balls a mess jacket is to be worn instead of a tail coat. So, thank God!" continues Lord Fisher, "the weight of the war and £2,000,000 a day more than our income is lifted off our minds, and we can wait with a light heart, (or is it still jazz?) Then follow twelve specific in-

junctions about cocked hats and gold lace and midshipmen's jackets. 'Give peace in our time, O Lord!' If this indicates the minds of those whose hearts should be filled with internal combustion engines and war 'hippopotami,' (but that's another story.)

"Sir, I tell you again with emphasis that the 'present' navy is obsolete for a war a few years hence."

In a postscript Lord Fisher asks the following questions: "Can't you trust me? (1) Was I wrong about the water-tub boiler, when the whole expert world was against me? (2) Was I wrong about the turbine, when I put it in the Dreadnought, when it was only before in a penny steamer, and the experts called it 'a box of tricks'? (3) Was I wrong about the battle cruiser that sank Von Spee and all his fleet with prodigious speed, and the big gun? (4) Was I wrong about the submarine, when seven months before the war I described the sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans? (5) Was I wrong to bring the fleet from the Mediterranean to the North Sea in humble imitation of Nelson, who said your battleground should be your drill ground? (6) Did the fleet at Scapa Flow on August 4, 1914, win the war or not? Every vessel of the line of battle that was there was conceived when I was First Sea Lord."

Lord Fisher concludes: "I may, with St. Paul, 'boast myself a little.' He was compelled to do so; so am I. Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also. To a certain point I suffer fools gladly; but I am trustee to an estate that is only going to have three shillings and fourpence in the pound left. It is time to kick."

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TELLS OF PLUNDER UNDER CARRANZA

American Military Intelligence
Agent Describes Destruction
Of Industry

FINDS NO 'GOVERNMENT'

American Association Gives
Out Story Of Rule By
Anarchists

New York, September 1.—The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico made public yesterday a second instalment of the story about conditions in Mexico by Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorf, a Pole, who has lived in Mexico since 1914, and for twenty months was an agent there of the Military Intelligence Department of the United States, while he posed as a German agent and became a Colonel in a Carranza army, which he said was raised to invade the United States in July, 1918.

In making public the statement the association announced that the article had been submitted to the United States Military Intelligence Department and certain portions omitted at the request of the department. Dr. Altendorf said:

"Since 1914 I have been in twenty-two of the twenty-seven States constituting the former Mexican Republic, and in most of them in the last two years, traveling almost continuously on foot, on mule back, in boats, and on the few trains that are still running," continued Dr. Altendorf. "I traveled as a German; for no one but a German is safe in Mexico."

"Speaking from the fullness of firsthand knowledge thus acquired, it seems to me a joke to call Carranza's administration a 'government.' No government exists south of the Rio Grande, except such authority as a thug with a gun exercises over an unarmed victim. Mexico is nothing more than an agglomeration of anarchist gangs who kill and plunder with no restraint but their own caprices."

"Rebels" Are Banditti
"The so-called 'rebels' are no more nor less than banditti. To discriminate between Carranzistas and other banditti is to make a distinction without a difference. All alike live by plunder."

"Of these rebels or banditti there are 100,000 men operating in gangs of 40 to 4,000, under 37 known leaders of importance who hunt in definite territories. In

addition there is an unknown number of smaller fry who operate independently at times and again assert allegiance to some larger gang when they need protection."

"Included in this 100,000 banditti are about 58,000 men who part of the time claim to be Carranzistas, and who actually do serve under his banner when expedient."

"But this is not all the story. Carranza's actual, dependable military strength is 67,000 men. These men are banditti like all other Mexicans who own a gun. They kill and rob just the same as any so-called 'rebel.' In fact, that is the way most of them get their supplies and pay. That is also the way they make their officers rich; and in this connection it is well to remember that the Mexican Army has a higher ratio of Generals and Colonels and Majors than any other military organization on earth. Nearly all the robberies of paymasters so frequent in the oil region are committed by Carranzistas."

"Torture is often resorted to, sometimes to extort money and sometimes out of pure fiendishness. In this connection I should like to mention that a large proportion of Mexicans, officers as well as men, are dope fiends. They smoke marijuana, which is made from the loco weed familiar to cattle-men in the Southwest, which has an effect like hashish. They will not go into battle without a dose of marijuana, which imparts a sort of false courage."

Copper Mines Destroyed

"The results of bandit rule are appalling. Mexico is sunk to the uttermost depths of degradation and misery. The greater number of the stores in Mexico under the Diaz regime have been looted bare, and now stand empty and deserted, with windows broken and the buildings more or less wrecked. The same thing applies to factories. Such industries as Mexico once had are now irreparably damaged. Many manufacturing plants have been destroyed; many others are not operated because Carranza or some other chieftain would seize the product. One copper mine, representing an investment of \$1,500,000 near Chihuahua City, was wantonly destroyed the present year. This happens to be one of many instances of destruction that came under my personal observation."

"Even the plants which might be operated, so far as other obstacles are concerned, cannot obtain labor. The peons would rather join Carranza's army or some other bandit gang and take chances on getting a share of the loot than to earn a living by honest work. Even the

farmers do not put in more than enough crops to afford their families a bare existence, because of the certainty that the whole would be confiscated."

"The railroads are in utter ruin. There is only one line upon which sleeping car service is maintained regularly, and these cars are generally reserved for the use of army officers between Mexico, City and Monterrey. All upholstery has been torn off the seats of day coaches, and the wooden hulks swarm with vermin. One must often wait for days to board a train, and, when at last the train appears, it takes a whole day or more to cover a distance that should be run in a few hours."

Canada Preparing Ways For Launching Her Big New Loan

Montreal, September 6.—The flotation of Canada's 1919 loan for \$300,000,000, as officially announced for the end of October, is the big question in the financial sections of the country today. The success of this loan will have a great effect on the country in every way and everything possible is being done to see that the coming effort of the Dominion Government to stabilize the country and readjust matters to a peace basis meets with success.

The details of the new loan will not be announced until later, as the newly elected Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, has not obtained a seat in Parliament and is consequently at a disadvantage in the organization for the campaign. But the retiring Minister, Sir Thomas White, who made a great success of all his financial undertakings on behalf of the country, is preparing the way, and the bond houses of the country are getting together and educating the public to what is meant by the coming campaign and what is at stake.

In view of the coming loan a glimpse of the record of the past five loans will be interesting. The first Canadian domestic loan was offered to the public in November, 1915, the sum then required being \$50,000,000. The number of applications for this loan was 24,862 or at the rate of one in every 290 persons. The second loan, a year later, was for \$100,000,000, and there were 34,526 subscribers, being a ratio of one in every 208 of the population of the country. The third loan, in March, 1917, showed a further increase in the number of subscribers at 40,890, or one in every 176 of the population. The

fourth loan, known as the Victory Loan, issued in December, 1917, made the tremendous and entirely unexpected jump to \$74,331 subscribers, or one in every nine of the population. The fifth loan, or Second Victory Loan, calling for \$300,000,000, showed a still further increase in the number of subscribers at 1,104,287, or at a ratio of one in every six people of the country. Therefore, all of the preceding loans in Canada were very successful, and a sum considerably over the objective set was subscribed on every occasion. It is, therefore, hoped that the coming loan will just be as much of a success.

There is a decided disposition among Canadian financiers to look for a very substantial subscription from the United States, if the loan is made payable in the States.

ANXIETY IN AUSTRIA

Fear Expressed That Monarchy Will Be Re-established In Hungary

Vienna, August 29. (Associated Press.)—Austria is watching the trend of events in Hungary with growing apprehension. The future of that former part of the Dual Monarchy, it is freely said by both the press and men who are trying to guide the country, must have a grave bearing on Austria's future, which itself is admittedly uncertain. The present ascendancy of the reactionary element is feared here to point the road to monarchial government either by the re-establishment of Hungary as a kingdom or the fruition of the reported Rumanian scheme for a dual Rumanian-Hungarian Empire under a Rumanian King.

The activity of the royalist elements of Europe, outside of the immediate House of Hapsburg, is indicated by reports from apparently every source that approaches have recently been made to a certain high personage whose name and influence have not figured in recent European history, with the intimation that he would be acceptable as either King or Emperor of Hungary. This approach is said to have been made through a high personage of one of the political parties at present in the ascendancy in Hungarian politics.

According to information here, the forthcoming elections in Hungary point strongly toward a monarchial success. Premier Friedrich's announcement declared universal suffrage was to prevail and the existing literacy qualification was to be abolished. This means the ballot for the peasantry, and it is said here that this great element of the population is tired of turmoil and revolution and, recalling the calm of the old days, might naturally turn to re-establishment of the landowners and the Crown, which

means to them authority and protection of life and property.

The monarchist propaganda has been actively cultivating this field, recalling and stressing the defects of the communist rule. It is said openly that the Rumanians are diligently assisting this movement, as appealing to their own ambition of union of the two countries. A story is afloat that the Rumanian Crown Prince recently held an audience of a large group of the old Hungarian aristocracy. There is also said to be an element of the working men who are not averse to restoration of the old order, but there are no estimates as to its strength, while the Clericals, whose influence is strong, are its open supporters. This party recently organized under the title of "Christian Nationalists."

In the meantime, the Austrians are endeavoring to shape their own destiny and prepare for the effect Hungary's future will have upon it. With peace still not finally consummated, there is general uncertainty voiced by the

press and leading men of the country. Reduced to her present territorial limits, Austria's resources are greatly restricted and her currency is depreciating daily. Many of the leaders feel that the task of rehabilitating and establishing permanent statehood, as it now presents itself, is beyond the capacity of the country.

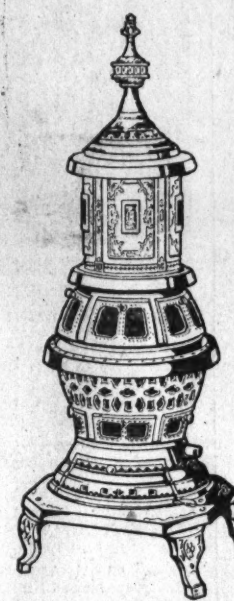
One of the best posted Austrians, in the course of a conversation with the correspondent,

speculated upon what he said was the not improbable contingency that Austria might by the force of economic circumstances be driven to incorporation with another State of Central Europe. Being debarred by the peace terms from union with Germany, he said, the tendency would be either to make advances toward Italy or Czechoslovakia, the latter contingency in his opinion being the more likely.

400,000 Germans Volunteer For French Restoration Work

Berlin, September 8. (Associated Press.)—Four hundred thousand German workers have volunteered for the work of restoration in Northern France, according to Vorwaerts.

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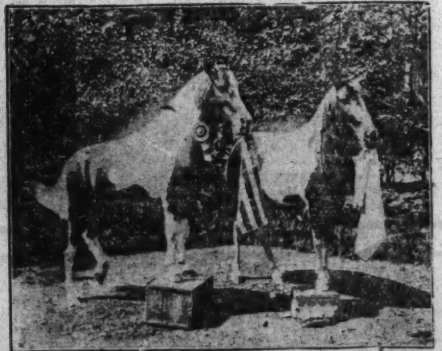
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IRISH PARLIAMENT IS SUPPRESSED AND SINN FEIN RAIDED

Troops And Police Search For Arms And 'Literature' In Irish Cities

TWO M.P.'S ARE ARRESTED

Other Sinn Feiners Seized And Taken Into Dublin In Military Lorries

London, September 12.—The Sinn Fein Parliament "Dail Eireann" has been suppressed.

Reports from Donegal in the North and Cork in the South, from Dublin in the East and Galway in the West, state that search parties were at work seizing arms and Sinn Fein literature. Troops were stationed in Londonderry and the police charged the crowd.

In Dublin Sinn Fein headquarters were visited and all correspondence and documents taken away. Ernest Blythe, Sinn Fein M. P. for North Monaghan, and Patrick O'Keefe, M. P. for the northern division of Cork County and General Secretary of the Sinn Fein organisation, were taken into custody. Count Plunkett's house was among those searched.

Detective Officer Hoey of the political division of police was shot dead tonight in the center of the city.

Prisoners are arriving in Dublin in military lorries.

The Government's drastic action follows upon a campaign of violence resorted to by the Sinn Feiners against those who differ from them, and upon a warning given by Lord French yesterday when speaking in Belfast, he said:

"The Government of Ireland has only one policy at present, to secure for all law abiding subjects freedom and protection. In fulfillment of that policy it will not shrink from adopting, if necessary, the most drastic measures."

CRIMES TOLERATED BY LEADERS

It has never been denied that the perpetrators of recent outrages, which culminated with the killing of a soldier at Fermoy, were Sinn Feiners, and not a single Sinn Fein leader has denounced them. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, writing to his administrator and parishioners at Fermoy, declares he read of no circumstances in the shooting of the soldier to mitigate the savage atrocity of the crime.

"It was a fearful tragedy," he says, "a savage crime which calls for vengeance from God and ordered society." He enjoins the administrator to condemn the crime at mass.

The Chronicle says that with the exception of the Bishop of Cloyne the Roman Catholic clergy have shrunk from condemning either crimes or criminals, and it points out that the Sinn Feiners' expectation that their policy of outrage will terrorise all who are opposed to them has in some measure been supported "by the cowardice of three or four Coroners' juries, who refrained from finding that murder when done by Sinn Feiners is murder."

This was the case at Fermoy, where the jury did not return a verdict of murder in the case of the killed soldier, which led to reprisals from his comrades. These reprisals are not, however, condoned here, inasmuch as they mostly did harm to unoffending people.

PROCLAMATION BY LORD FRENCH

Dublin, September 12, (Associated Press).—In the raids carried out against the Sinn Fein organisations throughout Ireland today some arms and explosives were found. Large quantities of documents and Sinn Fein literature were seized, notably in Dublin, where every copy of the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, who investigated conditions in Ireland on behalf of American Irish societies, and correspondence relating to arranging trade relations between Ireland and the United States and other foreign countries, fell into the hands of the authorities. The belief was expressed in Sinn Fein quarters here tonight that nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The Gazette tonight prints the proclamation, signed by Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting and suppressing the Sinn Fein Parliament known as the Dail Eireann. It refers to the proclamation of July 3 suppressing the Sinn Fein organisations as unlawful associations. It describes the Dail Eireann as a dangerous association and says that since July it has been employed for all the purposes of the then suppressed organisations. The proclamation applies to the thirty-two counties and six county boroughs of Ireland.

The Dail Eireann is placed under the Crimes act, and its meetings are prohibited. Any Member of Parliament belonging to the Sinn Fein who disobeys the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant will be liable to prosecution under this act.

The proclamation indicates an intention on the part of the Government to return to jail most of the men imprisoned in May, 1918, under suspicion of connection with German plots, who were released

by Viscount French after the signing of the armistice.

The view held here is that the British Government now intends to treat the entire Irish Republican movement as seditious, as being aimed at the overthrow of the King's authority, and illegal under the Treason and Felony act.

Irish Constitutionalists expressed the belief tonight that the repressive action of the Government will strengthen the Sinn Fein. Prominent Sinn Feiners asserted that it was their intention to maintain their policy of republicanism.

Detective Hoey, killed in Dublin tonight, was shot dead at 9:50 o'clock outside the detective office in Townsend Street. Six shots were fired at him. Hoey had given testimony at several recent courts-martial and also had acted as one of the bodyguard of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

RAIDS IN SOUTH AND NORTH

Cork, September 12.—From all parts of South Ireland reports are being received of extensive raids by military and police on clubs and homes of Sinn Feiners.

In Cork the headquarters of the Sinn Feiners was entered by a strong detachment of soldiers and searched. "Nothing incriminating was found. All other clubs in the city were raided but the searches proved fruitless.

In Tipperary, Kerry, Waterford and Limerick searches were carried out, and the office of the Sinn Fein weekly paper at Skibbereen was visited.

From the fruitless searches of the authorities in almost every instance it is apparent that the Sinn Feiners were aware of the Government's intention and moved everything that would be valuable. It is believed that today's action by the military was prompted by the launching of a Sinn Fein loan in Ireland. The amount asked for is \$1,250,000, and today's Nationalist newspapers contain full-page advertisements booming the loan.

Belfast, September 12.—Military and police activity was everywhere in evidence today against the Sinn Fein organisation. Raids were carried out in Belfast, at Lisburn, Derry, Dundalk, Louth, and Enniskillen.

A quantity of the high explosive, gelignite, was seized at the Derry Sinn Fein headquarters.

In the same town the occupants of a house which was being searched confronted the police with two revolvers, but were overpowered.

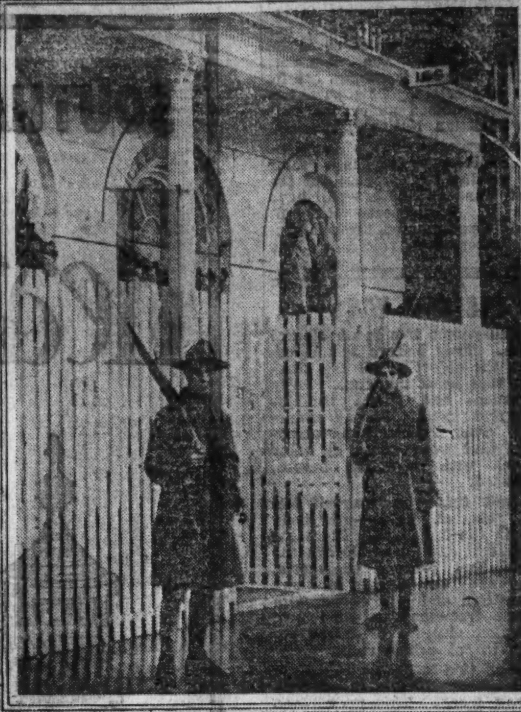
DE VALERA SILENT AT PRESENT

Providence, R.I., September 12.—Eamon de Valera, the so-called President of the Irish Republic, arrived here late today. He was greeted at the Union Station by a committee made up of representatives of Irish societies of the State. A large crowd cheered him as he left the train. At the Narragansett Hotel de Valera held an informal reception.

He declined to comment on the announcement of the suspension of the Sinn Fein Parliament.

Tomorrow a reception will be tendered to him at the State House and he will be welcomed by Governor Beecman. Later he will be received at the City Hall by Mayor

Leading Banks Of Boston Barricade Entrances As Protection Against Possible Robberies



Boston Bank barricade during police strike.

Fearing violence by the roaming mobs of hoodlums it was deemed necessary to barricade the entrances to the leading banks of Boston during the recent police strike. Looters and looting flourished in the city after the policemen left their posts. The banks were also protected by armed guards.

Gainer, after which he will leave for Newport on Mrs. John H. Hanan's yacht.

"DAIL EIREANN" SHORTLIVED

The Irish Parliament, or "Dail Eireann," as it was known in Gaelic, was formed in Dublin on Jan. 21 by twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein Party who had been elected to the British House of Commons, and who, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the society, refused to go to Westminster. At the inaugural meeting the Dail Eireann adopted a declaration of independence for Ireland, and demanded the evacuation of the island by the British garrisons. The British Government at first determined to adopt the policy of

ignoring the "parliament," and the action taken in suppressing it is the first official move in this respect.

The original proclamation, issued in Dublin, called for the suppression of the Sinn Fein organisation, the Gaelic League, the Irish volunteers, and the Cumann na Mban Society in the City and County of Cork. It declared also that the first section of the Criminal Law Procedure act of 1887 should be applied to the Counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, and Dublin.

Arthur J. Balfour, at present British Foreign Secretary, took up the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the troublous time in 1887 resulting from the defeat

FURS FURS FURS

We beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2nd, we shall open

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of the Land Purchase bill. The governing of Ireland under the so-called "ordinary law" was abandoned and a perpetual Crimes act was substituted, enabling the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim disturbed districts and dangerous associations and substitute trial by magistrate for trial by jury for certain acts of violence.

Shanghai College Notes

The Empress of Japan that arrived Monday brought two Shanghai College graduates who have completed their studies in America. Mr. T. C. Wu secured his theological diploma from Rochester and an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago. Dr. C. C. Chen secured an M.A. from Brown and a Ph. D. in Biology from Yale. Mr. Wu will be pastor of the Boone Road Church, Shanghai, and Dr. Chen will teach biology in Shanghai College.

The last mail brought copies of the Y.M.C.A. newspaper published in France for the Chinese Labor Corps. Daniel C. Fu, Shanghai '15, is the editor. This periodical boasts the largest circulation in the world of any paper published in Chinese.

Football practice has begun on our new field on our recently purchased land. With our two fields we now have four teams engaged in practice. The prospects for a winning team are good since we now have a large student body to select from.

In addition to the social work being done at the College Social Center on Yangtzepoo Road, the College is now planning social work in the villages northeast of Shanghai. The plan includes:

- I.—Health
 - 1.—Unsanitary condition of villages.
 - 2.—Disease.
 - 3.—Medical aid.
- II.—Esthetics
 - 1.—Cleanliness.
 - 2.—Model house and yard.
- III.—Economic improvement (wealth)
 - 1.—Agriculture.
 - a. Study of soils.
 - b. Selection of seeds.
 - 2.—Small plot of land for demonstration.
- IV.—Recreation
 - 1.—Games for children.
 - 2.—Amusement for adults as substitute for gambling.
 - 3.—Recreation center.
- V.—Education
 - 1.—Village schools.
 - 2.—Gate school.
 - 3.—Lectures.
 - 4.—Clubs.
 - 5.—Newspaper reading and current events.
- VI.—Religion
 - 1.—Religious survey.

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MANITOBA PROVINCE RENO OF CANADIAN

Decision Of British Privy Council Makes It A Good Place To Get Divorces

Toronto, Can., September 6.—Manitoba bids fair quickly to become the Reno of Canada. Directly there are no Divorce Courts in Canada, but recently an ambitious young Manitoba lawyer set up the claim that, under the special terms on which Manitoba was admitted to the Confederation, her regular courts had jurisdiction to grant divorces. He took his case to the Privy Council in England, the court of last resort for Canadian constitutional cases, and to the surprise of every one a few weeks ago he got a favorable decision.

Already no less than 1,100 applications for divorces have been filed in the Manitoba courts, and beginning with September 15 a large part of the legal machinery of the Province will be given over to hearing divorce suits. According to officials, most of the applications come from returned soldiers who make allegations that during their absence their wives were unfaithful. Similar allegations have been heard in various parts of the country, but there was no suspicion they were so numerous until the Manitoba Divorce Court development occurred.

Hitherto, divorce could only be obtained by application to Parliament, when the Senators heard the evidence, and a special act had to be passed if the petition was granted. The results were not entirely satisfactory, how-

ever, as divorce was not made impossible, but merely expensive, and therefore a luxury for the rich. No divorce could be obtained, no matter how clear the evidence, except at a cost running up to thousands of dollars. Under the new Manitoba procedure the expense will be within the reach of humble purses.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	Sep. 23
Tacoma	Oct. 1
West Vaca	Oct. 5
Tancred	Oct. 12
Ecuador	Oct. 12
Tamaha	Oct. 13
Archer	Oct. 18
Nile	Oct. 18
For Tacoma	Sep. 29
Javary	Sep. 30
Justin	Oct. 22
Manila Maru	Oct. 22
For Seattle	Sep. 23
Edmore	Oct. 7
City of Spokane	Oct. 14
Stanley	Oct. 14
For New York	Oct. 22
Eurydemon	Oct. 22
Bolton Castle	Oct. 22
For Vancouver	Sep. 21
Harold Dollar	Oct. 15
Monteagle	Oct. 15
For London etc.	Sep. 21
Alaska Maru	Sep. 30
Atsuta Maru	Oct. 8
Titan	Oct. 11
Wakasa Maru	Oct. 11
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 13
Peleus	Oct. 2
Delagoa Maru	Oct. 25
For Liverpool	Oct. 11
Alcinous	Oct. 11
For Marseilles	Sep. 24
Karachi Maru	Sep. 24
Porthos	Sep. 28
Batavia	Oct. 5
Java Maru	Oct. 6
Wollowra	Oct. 16
Cape Town Maru	Oct. 20
For Trieste	Sep. 14
Gablonz	Sep. 14
For Bombay	Oct. 1
Dilwara	Oct. 1
For Singapore	Oct. 16
Lowther Castle	Oct. 16
For Calcutta	Sep. 28
Japan	Sep. 28
For Hull	Oct. 13
Benavon	Oct. 13

Sicawei Weather Report

24.—A depression, coming from Siberia, crosses Mongolia, making for Northern China. There are two centers of high pressures, the one in the Mean Yangtze Valley, the other on Eastern Japan; the winds are diverging from them in every direction. Cloudy, but still fine weather in China and at Formosa, rainy at the Philippines.

25.—The decrease of pressure continues at Shanghai, and the breeze is gradually veering to SE. Weather cloudy but still fine.

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Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. D. F. A. Wallace, L. M. Rolleston.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Tungchow: Miss Irbacant.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan: Messrs. J. R. Remedios, E. H. Peek, C. Hymann, J. A. Hyzlan, S. H. Peek, C. E. Albert, Natsumura, Nukaya, Hayamizu, Sasaki, Katayama, Miyamura, H. W. Brooke, Ito, C. E. Geddes, O. A. Hansen, Yoshida, G. A. Stavrakow, A. A. Menard, Kodama, Saito, Kato, Wakamizu, Tanaba, Makino, G. Hooper, P. G. Tate, Mrs. F. Spooner, Miss M. da Silva, Mrs. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Okano, Mrs. H. B. O'Kane, Mrs. S. S. Kemp and 2 children.

Passengers Departed

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(Continued from Page 24)

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L. JEZERSKI, Manager for Asia.

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT

Exchange Bought and Sold Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme

Filiale de la Societe Generale Belge (THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000

Reserves £431,890

Head Office: BRUSSELS

London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2

Branches: Alexandria, Tientsin, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin.

Agents:

New York: 31 Pine Street

Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.

Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.

New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund \$91,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai

Peking and Kiangle Roads.

Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650

General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.

SHU CHIN HSI, Sub-Manager.

C. C. YAO, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$3,053,000

Head Office:

National City Bank Building,

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.

Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan

San Francisco Office:

232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China

Shanghai

Peking

Tientsin

Tsingtau

Hankow

Hongkong

Canton

Manchuria

Harbin

India

Bombay

Calcutta

Rangoon

Japan

Yokohama

Kobe

Java

Batavia

Soerabaya

Panama

Colon

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK we are able to offer the facilities of its Branches at:

Argentina

Buenos Aires

Rosario

Brazil

Bahia

Pernambuco

Rio de Janeiro

Santos

Sao Paulo

Chile

Santiago

Valparaiso

Uruguay

Montevideo

Venezuela

Caracas

Siberia

Vladivostok

Italy

Genoa

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Yen

Capital Subscribed 100,000,000

Paid up .. 48,000,000

Reserve Fund Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia, Los Angeles, S. Francisco

Bombay, London, Seattle

Buenos Aires, Lyons, Shanghai

Cebu, Manila, Shimonoseki

Calcutta, Mukden, Singapore

Chanchun, Nagasaki, Sourabaya

Dairen, Newchwang, Tientsin

Harbin, Osaka, Tokyo

Hankow, Peking, Tsingtau

Honolulu, Rangoon, Vladivostok

Kauyuon, Rio de Janeiro

Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) H.\$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund H.\$ 400,000.00

Investment Reserve fund H.\$ 40,000.00

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton, Bangkok, S. Francisco

Batavia, Bombay, Penang

New York, Manila, (Mauritius)

London, Singapore, Rangoon

Honolulu, Sourabaya, Yokohama

Sourabaya, Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guldens 80,000,000

(about £6,666,666)

Reserve Funds: Guldens 14,590,545

(about £1,215,875)

Special Reserves: Guldens 17,000,000

(about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin

Bandeng

Cheribon

Djember

Djakarta

Hongkong

Kota-Radja

Langsa

Makassar

Medan

Padang

Pekalongan

Penang

Pontianak

Rangoon

Semarang

Singapore

Soerabaya

Soerakarta

Tebing-Tinggi

Tegal

Telok-Beton

Tjilatjap

Wejvreden

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 25, 1919
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate,
 @ 104.6 = Tls. 3.0769
 @ 104.6 = Mex. \$4.1301
 Gold Dollars: buying rate,
 @ 138.5 = Tls. 73.39
 @ 138.5 = Mex. \$98.51
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 74.275
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch
 Tls. 189
 Copper Cash: per tael 183.000
 Native Interest: Tls. 15

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 6 1/4 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex., Paris on London: Fr. 36.16
 Ex., New York on London T.T.: 4.17 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London: T.T. 6/6
 Demand: 6/6 1/2
 India: T.T. 323 1/2
 Paris: T.T. 1170
 Demand: 1173
 New York: T.T. 136
 Demand: 136 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 67 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 37
 Batavia: T.T. 351
 Singapore: T.T. 36 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
 London: 4 m/s. Ctds. 6/9 1/2
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 6/9 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Ctds. 6/10 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 6/10 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/s. 1280
 New York: 4 m/s. 138
 New York: 4 m/s. 144 1/2

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
 Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 11,500 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$1.00
CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR OCTOBER
 Hk. Tls. 2.86 @ 6/3 1/2 £1
 " 1 @ 1065 Fr. 11.86
 " 0.88 @ 131 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 38 1/2 Yen 2.87
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 5.24
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ Roubles —

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, October 25, 1919
Official
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.):
 Tls. 435.00 December
 Tls. 440.00 December
 New Eng. Tls. 28.50 December
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 121.00 cash
 Tls. 128.00 December
 Ypoo Cotton Tls. 21.75 Dec.
 Tls. 22.00 December
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 41.50 Dec.
 Tls. 39.00 cash
Unofficial
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 126.50
 Tls. 127.00 December
 Ypoo Cotton Tls. 21.75 Dec.
 Tls. 21.00 cash
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 285.00
 Tls. 286.00 December
 Wharves Tls. 175.00 Dec.
 Consolidated Tls. 2.25
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 42.00 Dec.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
A PEACE RISK.
 Who is carrying your death risk?
 Is it your family, or
 A Life Assurance Office?
 Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
HEAD OFFICE:
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
 TIENTSIN
 Cable Address
ASTOR
 The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilettes.
 First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Shanghai, October 25, 1919
Transactions
 Japanese Bond: 5%
 Tls. 32.15 October
 Japan-China S. & W. Co.
 Tls. 38.00 November
 Tls. 41.50 December
 Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
 Tls. 36.50 December
 Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill
 Tls. 20.90 November
 Tls. 21.60 December
Local Yarn
 Water Moon 16's
 Tls. 223.30 November
 Water Moon 16/20's
 Tls. 220.50 October
 Tls. 228.00 December
 Tls. 232.60 January
 Tls. 234.00 February
 Tls. 234.40 March
Local Yarn for Standard
 Tls. 223.90 November
 Tls. 223.50 December

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending October 17:
 In spite of continued financial stringency in the local market, a very fair business has to be recorded. The feature has been Indo-China shares which are at last responding to the enhanced price quoted in London.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are easier with sellers at \$660. London quotes £115 for London Re-gister.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have changed hands at \$440. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 200. Unions are offering at \$210 under the influence of high exchange. Yangtzes at \$270 are neglected.

Fire Insurances.—China Fire at \$138 are without business. Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$45.

Shipping.—Douglases might be placed at \$32 and a fair amount of business has been done forward at equivalent rates. Steamboats at \$24 1/2 have sellers. Deterreu Indos after a considerable business round about \$195 for October settlement are now firmer with buyers at \$200 for cash and \$204 for October. London reports buyers \$56 ex dividend for shares in London. Star Ferries are offering at \$34.

Refineries.—China Sugars are neglected at \$177. It is reported that the raw Sugar market all over the world is much firmer with advancing prices. Malabons at \$46 are without business.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs at \$2.10 have nothing doing. Ural Caspians at 47/6 and Tronohs at 38/9 are without change. Kailans have improved to 80/- buyers. Langkats are quiet at Tls. 19 1/4. Shells have weakened again and are now quoted in London at 29. 7s. 6d. Mexican Eagles are also down slightly, \$10 5s. being middle price in London.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are steady round about \$111 but business in this stock has not been quite so brisk lately. Hongkong Docks are for sale at \$178 for October settlement. Shanghai Docks after dropping to \$118 are quiet at that rate. New Engineerings are nominal at Tls. 29. Hongkew Wharves have had a very sharp rise in the North and are now quoted Tls. 142 1/2 buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are steady at \$109 1/2. Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$120 as are Humphreys at \$9 1/4. Hotels are nominal at \$120 and Kowloon Lands at \$46. Reclamations are without business at \$175. West Points are quiet at last quotation.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric has sellers at \$80. China Lights are offering at \$8 for the old shares. Hongkong Trams are quiet at \$3 1/4.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have come to business at \$12 1/2. Dairy Farms are very quiet at \$25. Ropes might be placed at \$29 1/4. Providents are offering at 8%. Cements have been done at \$7 1/4 for the end of the month. Powells at \$12 are wanted. Waterboats at \$15 are for sale. Steam Laundries are in modest request at \$3 1/4. Watsons have changed hands at \$6.25 but buyers are only offering \$6.10 now. Steel Foundries at \$10 ex dividend might be placed.

Rubber are quiet. Linings are unchanged in London. The Singapore and Straits markets are generally easier.

PARIS EXCHANGE
 Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:
 Exchange on London: 36.07
 French War Loans:
 3 percent: 60.80
 4 percent 1917: 71.35
 4 percent 1918: 71.05
 5 percent: 90.25

Share Market

In their report for week ending October 24, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:
 Speculation in Cotton shares has continued in a marked degree during the week under review—Yangtzepoos reached Tls. 21 1/2 cash; Orientals Tls. 150 and Swos to Tls. 430 for December. Docks after rising to Tls. 132 for December, closed with sales at Tls. 125. The extraordinary rise in S. and H. Wharves to Tls. 175 for December has been the chief feature of the week's business. In our opinion the phenomenal rise both in this stock and certain cotton shares is attributable to unwarranted speculation. Rubber continues dull with few transactions recorded.

FRENCH MARKET

(French Wireless Service)
 Paris, October 24.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Marseilles: October 24.
 Green peas: 175
 Potato starch: 155
 Havres October 23:
 Cotton first quality: 419
 Cotton second quality: 413
 Cotton third quality: 408
 Lyons: October 23:
 Raw silk Cevennes: 205
 Raw silk Italy: 220
 Raw silk Syria: 180
 Raw silk Japan: 220
 Raw silk China: 165

AMUSEMENTS

New Helen Theatre

Haining Road
PROGRAMME
 for
 Sunday, 26th October
 Universal's Most Wonderful Serial
"THE BULL'S EYE"
 5th and 6th Episodes
 Also showing
 Three Reels
 Charlie Chaplin pictures
 Sunday Matinee
"The Tiger's Trail"
 13th and 14th Episodes
"The Bull's Eye"
 5th and 6th Episodes.

ISIS THEATRE

(Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road, 200 yards from Range Road)
 The largest and most modern Cinema Theatre in Shanghai
NO MATINEE TODAY.
 Sunday Evening, 26th Oct.
 Opening Night
Grand Cantonese Theatrical Performance
 THE FAMOUS
 Miss Lee Shuet Fong's Company
 Seventy Cantonese Actresses
 Monday Evening, 27th October
 New Play.

Box (6 Chairs) \$12.00
 Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00
 Side Stalls, \$1.50; Pitt, \$1.00.
 Booking from 2 p.m. every day in the Theatre. Plan on view.
 Booking in advance advisable.

Good Things to Eat and Drink

Short Orders a Specialty

THE TROCADERO

14 Astor Road Phone: North 1664

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated October 24:
 White Silk.—The market continues steady with a small business passing here and there.
 Tsatiees.—Blue Elephant Tls. 650.
 Green Kahings.—Mandarin Dack M. MM. MMM. Tls. 600, av. Tsatiee Filatures.—Pegasus 1, 2, Tls. 687 1/2 av. Black Horse 1, 2, Tls. 677 1/2 av. Buffalo A. B. C. Tls. 677 1/2 av.
 Tussah Filatures 8-coc.—Market firm with a small business in Best grades at Tls. 430 av. Medium, Tls. 372 1/2 No. 1, Common Tls. 310.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
 Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia Nov. 1
 For Europe:
 Per P. & S. s.s. Khiva Oct. 28
 Per P. & O. s.s. Princess Oct. 28
 Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 31
 For Japan:
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Oct. 27

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
 Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Oct. 27
 From India, etc.
 Per B.I. s.s. Gregory Apar Oct. 26
 Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Oct. 29
 From France
 Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx Nov. 6

Amusements

Astor House Hotel

Wednesday, Oct. 29th at 9.15 p.m.

Violin Recital

by the
 Famous Violinist

Mr. Graffman

Booking Now Open at Moutrie's

Admission \$3.00

LYCEUM THEATRE

THE FAMOUS

Russian Grand Opera Co.

Personal Representative:
 L. FEODOROFF.

NEXT PERFORMANCES

MONDAY, October 27th.

"PAGLIACCI"

and

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

TUESDAY, October 28.

"TRAVIATA"

WEDNESDAY, October 29th.

"TOSCA"

THURSDAY, October 30th.

"PEARL FISHERS"

FRIDAY, October 31st.

"PIQUE DAME"

SATURDAY, November 1st.

"THE JEWESS"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SUNDAY (Matinee), October 26th

"CARMEN"

(Last Performance)

SUNDAY (Evening), October 26th

"THE DEMON"

SUNDAY, (Matinee), Nov. 2nd.

SUNDAY, (Evening) Nov. 2nd.

EUGENE ONEGIN

Usual Prices at Matinees Only.

Usual Time: 9.15 p.m.

Matinees at 3 p.m.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Under the Direction of A. STROK

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

IS TO BE SEEN

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On October 27th

FEATURING

THE DAINTIEST

and

SWEETEST GIRL

IN MOTION PICTURES

Marguerite Clark

LAST PERFORMANCE

EVENING

"DAMON"

PROGRAMME for 26th October

SEE HERE! SEE!

This most popular serial picture of twenty-five long episodes

"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"

Episode 5

"The Mystery of The Brass-bound Chest"

Episode 6

"The Turquoise Mine Conspiracy"

Universal Current Events

"HELLO, MABEL"

Keystone Comedy

Admission Prices: 30, 20 and 10 Cents

On and From

Sunday, October 26th

The Russian Grand Opera Company

Have decided to charge the Usual Prices for admission,

namely: \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00,

at both the Lyceum and Olympic Theatres.

Performances start: Evening 9.15 p.m.

" " Matinees 3 p.m.

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME

for

October 26th and 27th

Presenting

ELSIE JANIS

in

"NEARLY A LADY"

Five Parts

AND OTHER NEW FILMS

Matinee Sunday

SPECIAL NOTICE:

On and From

Sunday, October 26th

The Russian Grand Opera Company

Have decided to charge the Usual Prices for admission,

namely: \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00,

at both the Lyceum and Olympic Theatres.

Performances start: Evening 9.15 p.m.

" " Matinees 3 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE

LOVE! SPEED! THRILLS!

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

THE TRIANGLE FINE-ARTS STAR

in

"AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY"

FIVE-PART COMEDY DRAMA

This strenuous star drives a hydroplane, escapes from the roof of a speeding motor car by grabbing a wire suspended across the road, and performs other Fairbanksian feats in plenty.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE

LONESOME LUKE in "THE MARATHON" One reel of Good Fun

Time and Prices as Usual

Booking at Robinson's

THURSDAY, October 30th, 31st and November 1st and 2nd

AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR

FRANK KEENAN

IN

AN EXTRA-SELECTED FIVE-ACT DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE

"THE SILVER GIRL"

A clean-cut story of the hell-rim basin of Nevada—where the men delve deep into the bosom of mother earth, extracting her greatest treasures.

It is an unusual love story, full of dramatic intensity and quiet suspense!!!

SPECIAL MUSIC

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.

6-Part Drama.

"ZONGAR"

Tonight 9.15 p.m.

5-Part Drama.



GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahtia, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tansing, Capt. A. Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Monday Oct 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tulse Maru, Capt. J. Tanita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, October 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Lucho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyue, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Saito, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Suiyang Maru, Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, October 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Wednesday, October 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Waihsing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Tappell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, October 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachi Maru, Captain A. Yamashiki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kito, 2,664 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Peking, Captain C. G. B. Smith, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

MARSEILLES, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & PORTSAID.—The Steamer Indo Maru, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on November 24. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

Tuesday, October 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Khiva will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the P. & O. s.s. Prinzessin will leave the Customs Jetty at 11:30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Friday, October 31, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Leat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 p.m.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.—The Steamer Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on December 6. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on December 16. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Nimoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on November 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

ANTUNG & NEWCHANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chinkiang, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following steamer Kwangping, on October 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. Central 1115.

TIENSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Taubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on October 28. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. For Freight and Passage please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer Tungus, Captain Krachmalf, will leave on October 29. For Freight or Passage apply to HEIMAN & Co., 19A Canton Road, (Tel. No. Central 1604).

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yungchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Friday, October 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ROTTERDAM via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES AND ANTWERP.—The Str. Celebes Maru, Captain T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on November 3. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

For Foreign Ports

For Southern Ports

For Foreign Ports

For Foreign Ports

For Foreign Ports

For Foreign Ports

For Foreign Ports

For Foreign Ports

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For Foreign Ports

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Oct. 25	River ports	Loongwa	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 25	River ports	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 25	River ports	Tohsing	Chl. H.O.S.S. Co.
Oct. 25	River ports	Tafoe Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Oct. 25	Japan	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 25	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 25	Yokohama	Taito Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 25	Native Customs	Heunglee	Chl. W. & Co.
Oct. 25	Tsingtau	Hanamet	Am. Wm. K. & Co.
Oct. 25	Cruise	Chundiao	Chl. Customs
Oct. 25	Tsingtau	Chenao	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 25	Tientsin ports	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 25	Canton ports	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 25	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.	Aug. 18		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.	Aug. 18		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
M.M.R.	Sep. 10		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O.D.W.	Sep. 29		Woodcock	Br. gun-boat
R.N.B.	Sep. 29		Bee	Br. gun-boat
S.P.	Oct. 2		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer

P. & O., British India and Apar Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "PRINZESSIN" leaving about 29th October

S.S. "KHIVA" leaving about 28th October

S.S. "NOVARA" leaving about 9th December

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA" leaves 2nd November (cargo).

Calls at Woosung for passengers and mails 7th November.

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" leaving about 27th October

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All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUCHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW. —S.S. Woosung, Lucny, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking. —Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hsuan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN). —S.S. Tauchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. —Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON. —S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kailong. —Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO. —S.S. Hsin Peking. —Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-22 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR ROTTERDAM Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and Antwerp.

*CELEBES MARU ... 18,000 T. Konishi, Nov. 1 Nov. 3
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.)

*ALPS MARU ... 18,000 T. Yamaguchi, Dec. 4 Dec. 6
FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Port Said.

*INDO MARU ... 1,000 S. Arai, Nov. 21 Nov. 24
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU ... 12,000 H. Yamamoto, Nov. 21 Nov. 22
*MEXICO MARU ... 12,000 K. Kamiga, Dec. 15 Dec. 16

FOR HONGKONG
CANADA MARU ... 12,000 T. Nimoto, Nov. 13 Nov. 14
MEXICO MARU ... 12,000 K. Kamiya, Nov. 29 Nov. 30

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU ... 5,000 M. Taubaki, Oct. 26 Oct. 28
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Pootung, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU ... 3,000 Y. Fukuma, Oct. 26 Oct. 28
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"
About December 1st

SEATTLE
S.S. "WHEATLAND OF MONTANA" ... Middle NOV.
S.S. "ENDICOTT" ... DEC

PORTLAND
S.S. "WEST HARTLAND" ... Middle NOV.
S.S. "NISHMAHA" ... Early DEC

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

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FOR HONGKONG
KOREA MARU ... November 22

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU ... December 5
TENYO MARU ... December 21

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances! Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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S.S. "WEST CAJUT" ... 8,800 tons
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now in port due at Shanghai about Nov. 7.

S.S. "WEST SEGOWIA" ... in port
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"WEST ISON", "WESTERN GLEN", "BAKERFIELD",
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arrivals to be announced later.
Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "N

Business and Official Notices



AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, October 28th.—Household Furniture in Salesroom 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 29th.—At 57 Kiangse Road under instructions from Miss Kitty Lisle, Excellent Household Furniture, Silverware, etc., etc.

THURSDAY, October 30th.—Household Furniture at 3 Nanking Road.

MONDAY, November 3rd.—A very fine collection of Chinese Curios in Salesrooms.

TUESDAY, November 4th.—Household Furniture at 8 Route Vallon.

WEDNESDAY, November 5th.—Household Furniture at 149 Dixwell Road.

SATURDAY, November 8th.—A valuable collection of Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 27th.—Household Furniture at 21 Rue de Soeurs.

CHIROPRACTIC

CHIROPRACTIC (KI-RO-FRAK-TIK) is a scientific method of removing the cause of disease (acute or chronic) without the aid of drugs, surgery, or appliances. The science of Chiropractic is based upon a correct knowledge of brain, spine, spinal cord and nerves emanating therefrom.

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Try Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments and get well!

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Tonnage for South Africa & South America

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For particulars please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Export Department.

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Tonnage for New York Via Panama

S. S. "TOKIWA MARU"

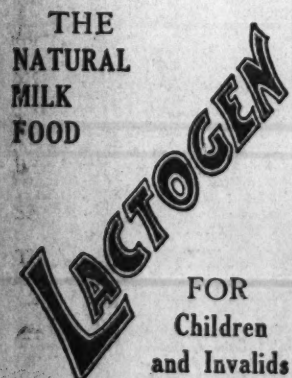
leaving Shanghai 17th November

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FOR Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

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CHUN: On the 25th October, 1919, at 310 Avenue Joffre, to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. K. Chun, a daughter. 26034

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Professional Teacher of National, Character, Classical, Ballet and Toe Dancing.

Children trained gracefully; pupils' individual style studied and developed. Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught. Special attention given to each child.

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Women's Diseases
Confinement, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Urethro scope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Chinese Government Railways, Tientsin-Pukow Line

Notification No. 290.

Train Service (194/35)

Commencing from the 1st November, 1919, our train services will be modified to suit the winter season. Alterations effected are as follows:

Express train No. 1 to leave Tientsin East at 11.30 and arrive Pukow at 13.00 next day (same as heretofore).

Express train No. 2 to leave Pukow at 15.30 and arrive Tientsin Central at 16.15 next day.

Mall train No. 3 to leave Tientsin East at 10.10 and arrive Pukow at 16.45 next day.

Mall train No. 4 to leave Pukow at 9.20 and arrive Tientsin Central at 14.39 next day.

Mixed train No. 5 to leave Tientsin East at 6.45 and arrive Tsinan at 22.28 same day.

Mixed train No. 6 to leave Tsinan at 8.20 and arrive Hsuehchowfu at 21.27 same day.

Mixed train No. 7 to leave Tsinan at 8.00 and arrive Hsuehchowfu at 21.27 same day.

Mixed train No. 8 to leave Hsuehchowfu at 5.20 and arrive Tsinan at 18.40 same day.

Mixed train No. 9 to leave Hsuehchowfu at 7.25 and arrive Pukow at 20.05 same day.

Mixed train No. 10 to leave Pukow at 6.40 and arrive Hsuehchowfu at 19.56 same day.

By order,

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 20th October, 1919. 16010

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 95.

Tenders for Tug and Barges

Tenders are hereby invited for the following steel vessels:

A. ONE TUG BOAT for towing of dredging barges, etc. with engine developing not less than 200 H.P.

B. TWO HOPPER BARGES, to be emptied by pumping only, of a hopper capacity of about 250 cubic yards.

Each of the above items should be tendered for separately; and the orders for A and B will be placed independently of each other. Sealed tenders for any or all of the above vessels, addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai" and marked "Tenders; Notification No. 95" must be sent in so as to reach the Board before noon on Monday, November 10th, 1919.

General conditions and requirements for the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Engineering Department, 6 Kiukiang Road.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. von HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, October 23rd, 1919. 26017

BLANKETS

FOR SALE, a lot of American manufactured double grey woolen blankets. For particulars and prices, apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS. 25912

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A foreign-styled, two-storied house, with servants' quarters and stable, situated on Ward Road; with an area of 1.04 mow (title deed). Tails 7,000, a bargain. For particulars, please apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS. 26001

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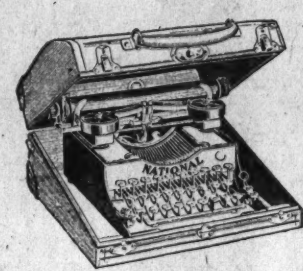
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A ONE-YEAR GUARANTEE

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A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

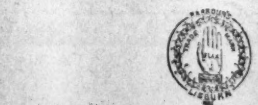
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For Prices

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G. H. & N. THOMSON, (Shanghai), THOMSON BROTHERS & BELL, (Hankow), Chartered Accountants.

Tientsin, 16th October, 1919. 25983

PAPER

Old established Anglo-American concern, highest standing, seeks experienced representative for general paper lines. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS. 25974 O.26

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First class held on November 7

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LADY wants a room, with board, in Central district. Please state terms, to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS. 26038 O. 28

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WANTED: Bachelor wants comfortably furnished room without board not too far from business district. Please state terms and address to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS. 25976

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WANTED, furnished house or flat, on or before December 15th. Reply with particulars CAC, American Post Office Box 876. 26014 O.30

WANTED, furnished house. Give all particulars. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS. 25860 O.36

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WANTED to rent from January 1st, five or six-roomed furnished house, with garden, in French Concession or Western district. Apply to W. H. Bolton, 647 Great Western Road, Telephone West 191. 26013

WANTED, furnished house. Give all particulars. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS. 25860 O.36

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Tails 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 26021

TO LET, No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Jessfield Road, Seven-roomed Residence, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply J. T. Hammond No. 51 Szechuen Road. 25624

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTY returning to Canada would undertake commissions, business or private. Good salesman, knows Canada thoroughly from Vancouver to Montreal. References. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS. 26027 O.28

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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

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APARTMENTS

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8 Quinsan Gardens.

Board-Residence.

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

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From November 1st, one large room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstein, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Tel. North 482.

TO LET with board, large comfortable newly furnished flat. All modern comforts, telephone and garage. Excellent cuisine. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS. 26037 O. 26

TO LET, furnished room with bathroom with board in a private family. 90 Carter Road. 26041 O.31

TO LET with board, large front room, bathroom and verandah attached. Suit married couple. Good table. 3 Young Allen Terrace. 26042

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TO LET, in private American family Bubbling Well Road, comfortable furnished room, bath attached, and all home comforts. Suitable married couple. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS. 25976

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WANTED to purchase, five or six mow of high land in district bounded by Jessfield, Edinburgh, Secawel and Bubbling Well Roads. Particulars to Liddell, Municipal Council. 26022 O.28

FOR SALE: Victoria, cost \$300; will sell \$150, including records. Party leaving. American Post Office Box 955. 26008 O.26

PHILATELISTS: What offers for the following new issues of German stamps (unused):—Deutschsch Reich—pf. 2 1/2 (4), 7 1/2 (4), 10 (2), 15 (2), 20 (2), 30 (2), 75 (1); Deutsche National Versammlung—pf. 10 and 25. Reply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN Construction Engineer open for an engagement. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS. 26029 O.26

YOUNG American woman, recently arrived, seeks position as advertising solicitor, reporter or sales agent. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS. 26030 O. 26

FOR SALE, beautiful coat of best Russian Sable, in perfect condition, for Tls. 3000 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS. 26037 O. 26

LADY going to Manila will sell heavy coat, in good condition, good style; also other winter things, including hats. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS. 26019 O. 26

WANTED, fine cat or kitten, Siamese or Persian preferred. Send particulars and price to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS. 26033 O. 26

BABY Peugeot car in good order. Owner going home, must sell. Sacrifice Tls. 375. Call or phone immediately A. L. P., Room 9 Quinsan Gardens. 26035 O. 23

WANTED, position as typist by young Chinese, highly recommended by foreign firm. Can offer security if necessary. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS. 26036 O. 29

BOOK-KEEPER, six years' experience in China produce, shipping, coding, invoicing, filing, typewriting, desires a change, excellent reference, moderate salary, no objections to outports. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS. 26028 O.28

FOREIGNER, married, requires position in any capacity. Good knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, shipping, bookkeeping; has had over 12 years' experience in import and export firms, and speaks Chinese fluently. Any reasonable salary to start. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS. 26015

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with knowledge of import and export, also fire insurance; desires to enter a firm. Well acquainted with outport dealers. Can give security if required. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS. 25985 O.26

CHINESE, age 25, recently from Hongkong, high school graduate, excellent knowledge English, understands accounting, desires position where genuine ability can be shown. Please apply to Box No. 183, THE CHINA PRESS. 25965 O.36

COMPRADORESHIP wanted: Chinese who has thorough knowledge of export and import business, anxious to join firm, well acquainted with all dealers. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS. 25966 O.31

Exchange and Mart

A Bugler Mustering a Company of Soldiers at Mahu's Command—From the Wall of His Tomb.



How Egypt's Police Chief Settled The Labor Troubles 3,000 Years Ago

The Newly Discovered Tomb of Mahu, Who Handled the First Recorded Strike, Refused to Call Out the Militia, Arbitrated with the Pharaoh, and Proudly Had His Records Carved in Pictures in His Burial Chamber

THE labor troubles that we have with us so constantly nowadays are nothing new in the history of mankind. Egypt was afflicted with them thirty centuries ago in much the same way that we are to-day.

The ancient Egyptians seem to have had their labor unions, their strikes, their wage scales, their lockouts and many other exact counterparts of the conflict between capital and labor as we now know it. In fact, it is quite possible that among the mummified bodies which are slumbering away eternity along the banks of the Nile are those of the first walking delegates and the first "scabs" the world ever knew as well as those of the first employers to make a determined fight for the "open shop." And some day the patient archaeologists may discover among the inscriptions of an old tomb or temple a copy of the first union card issued by some workman's local of 3,000 years ago to some toiler on the pyramids or some laborer in Pharaoh's vast wheat fields.

This newest proof that Solomon was everlastingly right when he declared that "there is nothing new under the sun" is the result of recent excavations at El Amarna, which are now described by the Egypt Exploration Fund in six great volumes.

Digging in the ruins of this long dead city reveal not only that Egypt had labor troubles much like our own, but that at one time they culminated in what was undoubtedly the most remarkable strike in the history of the workingman's struggle for higher wages, shorter hours and better living conditions.

This strike resulted in an overwhelming victory for labor. But, curiously enough, this triumph was not due to the intelligence of the labor leaders or the determination of the men they led, great as they were. Labor in Egypt could not have escaped from the abominable slavery in which it was held had it not been for the courageous support given its cause by the nation's Chief of Police, an official holding appointment from Pharaoh himself.

Mahu was the name of this official and some day union labor will erect a statue to his memory. He was the first public man in history to champion the cause of labor against capital. And he championed it in a vigorous, two-fisted way that would win him the solid labor vote if he could return to earth and run for office in the United States to-day.

So proud was Mahu of what he did for labor's cause that he had the walls of his tomb inscribed with a complete record of all that took place.

When the workmen of Egypt laid down their tools and went on strike in an effort to obtain better working and living conditions the wealthy employers expected Mahu to put a speedy end to the rioting of the clamorous mobs that raged along the Nile. If his regular force was not sufficient to send the workers back to their jobs with a few broken heads, they relied on his calling out the police reserves and the militia.

But to their surprise Mahu did nothing of the kind. He would not interfere with the violent forms of picketing which these ancient union forces employed to win their non-union fellows to their side. He positively refused to allow an arrow to be fired or a spear raised against the angry strikers—not even when they actually had the boldness to menace Pharaoh's palace.

And Mahu did even more than this. When he saw the situation deadlocked with no sign of capital yielding he went straight to Pharaoh and pleaded the cause of labor as it had seldom, if ever, been pleaded before. Pharaoh was so impressed with the logic and eloquence displayed by the chief that he promptly granted all the reforms which the masses of the people were demanding.

Just why it was that Mahu espoused labor's cause so warmly, students of Egyptian history do not yet know. Perhaps it was because he had been a workman

himself before he joined the police force and could not forget the hard conditions under which he had to live. At any rate, he could have hardly proved himself a better friend of labor if he had held a dozen union cards.

Was there ever another strike like this, either before or since? Certainly it has no parallel in modern times. A man in Mahu's position was one whom the common people of that day might well have counted among their bitterest enemies. For him to plead the cause of labor as he did was as surprising as it would be for John D. Rockefeller to join hands with Samuel Gompers in securing an eight-hour day and a closed shop in every industry.

The conditions in Egypt which led up to this amazing strike were so terrible that modern minds can hardly comprehend them. For generations the priests and the Pharaohs had kept the masses in abject slavery. The serfs of Russia, down-trodden as they were, were infinitely better off than the unhappy people of ancient Egypt. They could not call their souls their own, and not only that—they were not even permitted to know that they had souls.

All the wonderful learning of the time was jealously guarded by the priests for the sole profit and edification of the nobility and moneyed classes. The great masses of the people were supposed to exist solely for the purpose of performing the most arduous labor, fighting whenever a war was declared, and suffering in other ways at all times.

It was impossible for such conditions to last forever. They soon became so intolerable that there began to spring up throughout Egypt men who had the wisdom to foresee the end toward which economic conditions were inevitably tending and who had the courage to proclaim to the people what they foresaw. These men, who stirred the people by what they foretold at the risk of their lives, corresponded to the prophets of Palestine. In our own day they would be called radicals or progressives by their friends and dangerous agitators by their enemies.

One of the most notable of these prophets was Apou, who lived some fifteen centuries before the Christian era. He served the Egyptian people in much the same way that Jeremiah served the Jews in the time of their oppression of the poor and forgetfulness of God.

An old papyrus containing some of his prophecies has been unearthed from the sands of Egypt, and reading it one cannot wonder that the people were aroused by what he had to say. It is filled with the direst forebodings of evil days to come. Apou predicted that society would be one day overturned, that the nation would be

brought to the point of despair, that even family ties would be in danger.

Here is a translation of one of his prophecies recently made by learned Egyptologists:

"The fields will be no longer cultivated. Each man will say: 'What is the use of it?'



Mahu, the Chief of Police, Receiving the Labor Delegation—Another of the Incidents Portrayed in His Tomb. Above is a Portrait of the Ancient Chief of Police That Decorated the Wall Above His Sarcophagus

Do we not know what is going to happen to our land?

"People of lowly rank will become the possessors of all the valuables, so that he who lacked the wherewithal to procure himself a pair of sandals will be the owner of granaries full of grain."

"Terrible epidemics will break out, which will attack all classes alike. The plague will lay hold. There will be bloodshed everywhere."

"The rich will lament, the poor will rejoice, and all the cities will say: 'Let us drive out the powerful from among us.' The expulsion will not take place without resistance, and civil war will desolate."

This inspired man saw much more of the fate of the wealthy, predicting the time when the poor would "bang gold, lapis-lazuli, carnelian, malachite round the necks of their own wives, while princesses will be thrown into the streets and nobly born women will exclaim: 'If only we had something to eat!'"

And after all the horrors the prophet pro-



The Building of the Pyramids—the Painting by Richter.

In the Erection of These Colossal Structures Vast Hordes of Men Were Used and Labor Troubles Were Frequent. The Biblical Incident of Moses and the Egyptian Taskmaster Was in Reality a Strike Against Tyranny.

And everything came true just as Apou had foretold. In the ruins of El Amarna there have been found records of the great uprising of the labor classes which was surprisingly turned into a complete victory through the aid of Mahu, the Egyptian chief of police. The great "Shepherd of all men who has no evil in his heart" was the pacifist Pharaoh, Iknoton, under whom Mahu served and who inaugurated the reforms which the latter urged with such eloquence and force. It was he who set aside the ancient gods with all the abuses perpetrated in their name and established

far the most interesting thing laid bare in the famous ruin mound of El Amarna. Its pictorial records give a fascinating glimpse of the stirring life the sturdy old chief led and his many notable achievements.

One picture shows Mahu receiving delegations of striking workmen who are handing him copies of their demands. Another shows him conferring with strike breakers who by continuing to work are endangering their fellows' brave fight for freedom.

In still another picture we see Mahu with the warriors of his force ranged behind him. He is lifting his hands in salutation and saying: "Thou makest great by thy troops; thou, the ruler of Aten, thou shalt live forever."

In his interest in labor's cause Mahu never forgot his loyalty to Egypt. While willing to encourage the native Egyptians in striving for their rights, he was most stern in repressing any efforts on the part of aliens to stir up revolution.

One of the most remarkable pictures in his burial place shows him bringing three handcuffed foreigners before the king. Pharaoh praises him for his vigilance, exclaiming: "As Aten (the Sun) endureth! As the Ruler endureth!"

Some scholars maintain that Mahu was not such an unselfish champion of labor, but was forced into that position by circumstances entirely beyond his control. He knew perfectly well, they say, that the soldiers under him, being serfs themselves, would not attack their own people.

There seems, however, much stronger evidence to show that Mahu was a man far enough ahead of his times to sympathize thoroughly with the aspirations of the working classes for better living conditions.

Iknoton, the Pharaoh whom Mahu served, was one of the wisest and most beneficent rulers Egypt ever had. And it is certain that he was greatly aided in putting his reforms into effect by having had for chief of police in his capital city a man so courageous, intelligent and humane as Mahu.



Another Scene from the Strike, Showing Protesting Laborers, Whom Mahu Refused to Disperse by Means of His Soldiers, Outside the Palace Walls.

claims the coming of a ruler who "is the shepherd of all men, who has no evil in his heart," and when his flock goes astray spends the day in seeking it."

the worship of the Sun Disk as "the reflection of the glory of the One God."

The tomb of Mahu, the best chief of police Egypt's capital city ever had, is by

Back-to-Town Suits

by Lady Duff Gordon



A Youthful Looking One-Piece Gown of Velvet

A Straight Cloak-Like Gown of Velvet, With Collar and Cuffs of Leopard Skin

A One-Piece Gown of Light Cloth. It Is a Smart Slip-On Gown. Convenient for One Who Wishes to Be Correctly Garbed With Small Effort

A Simple Yet Smart Suit of Silk Corduroy. The Curious! Double Jacket Is a Novelty

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

EVERY one wants to look well when she comes back to town after her weeks or months of living next to nature. Her misgivings about her sunburned hair and tanned cheeks cause her to be the more meticulous about the gowns in which she makes her first appearance in her city environs. She wants her back-to-town frocks to be smart, of course, but, what is more important, they must make her look well—nearly her best.

Such attire as that worn by the large right-hand figure is an example of suitability for back-to-town wear. It is a simple yet smart suit of silk corduroy. The curiously double jacket is a decided novelty. A man casting an idle and speculative eye upon it said it suggested to him a waistcoat that had changed its mind. Another male critic of modes said it seemed to him rather a coat that had grown tired. It differs from a Norfolk in being without yoke or plaits. The high belt, however, is present. Extra sides extend high in the front toward the shoulder seams, and instead of falling to the hem of the jacket are caught up and draped in front and fastened by a large button. The arrangement of the buttons is novel. They appear in groups of three down the front of the jacket and the skirt.

The middle figure is a straight, cloak-like one-piece gown of dark velvet. It has a collar and cuffs of leopard skin. A high belt fastened by a velvet buckle appears in front. It is fastened front by a long row of buttons.

The small upper left-hand figure is a youthful looking one-piece dress of black velvet. The lines are girlish. The sash, fastened at the side and with a long loop and fringed ends, is a note of girlishness. The slightly cutaway bodice front, showing white lace filling, and the wide ruffle collar accentuate the youthfulness of the gown.

The lower left-hand figure is a one-piece dress of light cloth. It gives the illusion of being a three-piece suit, its cutaway jacket and business-like belt emphasizing the illusion. But it is really a smart slip-on gown, convenient for one who wishes to be correctly garbed with small effort.

School Clothes

(New York Sun)

In spite of the high cost of laundry work it is still most economical for you to dress your little children in wash things as much as possible, even in winter. And you will find that if you start the school year off with a good supply of plain cotton frocks or suits you will be able later on to get along with the minimum of woolen things. So great is the demand for cotton things for school children these days that the merchants have been having, or are to have, an autumn gingham week, when they would make a point of selling at reasonable prices good quality gingham, that are especially adapted to making school children's apparel.

You yourself may prefer to wear summer underthings all winter long and increase the warmth providing qualities of your clothes by wearing heavier frocks, but it is by far the better plan to dress your children in warm underclothes in winter and continue washable frocks as long as possible. There is always poor economy in putting anything on your children that cannot be tubbed, for of course it is just as grimy, even though it may not show it.

The question of coats and outer wraps for school children is one that is sure to bring consternation and discouragement to the mother this year. For prices are really, if possible, more advanced than those for adults' clothing. The utmost conservation is really necessary and in order to achieve this it is sometimes advisable and possible to use coats of the order children for the younger ones by having them ripped apart, cleaned and then made over inside out. If there is good woolen material in the coat it is well worth saving.

Another way to make the winter coats less expensive is to make them yourself. They are not extremely difficult if you have a good paper pattern and then take them to the local tailor to be pressed after you have made them. Chinchilla is an ideal fabric for the little boy's or girl's coat and this may be bought in splendid quality for three and a half or four dollars a yard. This seems like an enormous price, but when you see how little is needed to make a coat, and compare that with the amount that you would have to pay for a coat, you will see that you will realize something worth while on your own labor. However, one would hardly attempt to make a garment of this sort unless a fairly successful home dressmaker.

HATS PARIS WOMEN WEAR

Effects Known As Berets Are Now Particularly In Favor

New York, September 5.—The recent chilly weather abroad has driven Parisian women to seek the solace of velvet hats, according to the Paris correspondent of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Particularly in favor, she says, are effects known as "berets." In part, her latest letter to the association says:

"Although the name of the beret reminds one of a sort of rounded and slightly draped unimportant thing with a pin stuck in it, those actually seen are not a bit similar to the old-fashioned things. The fashionable berets are, in fact, just as much hats as they are berets. There is a brim which, although not apparent, subsists all the same, and is very short at the back, slightly 'off the face' at the front, and of remarkably broad effect at the sides. The velvet overlaps the brim on both sides, is soft and draped and simply gathered where the head enters. The crown just fits the head, and is not very apparent.

"Most of these berets seem to be different from one another, and yet it only depends on the way they have been draped on the customer's head, for all the ideas are similar to the above, where the sewing work is concerned. It does not need much trimming—just a sort of thin arrow in mother-of-pearl going right through the velvet at the front, or any other ornament. Mother-of-pearl looks attractive enough on black velvet, and is expensive enough not to become too common.

"There is a new embroidery work which consists of little knots placed at regular intervals round and round the hat, and being of different colors, they remind one (in their whole, mixed with a soft colored velvet) of the shades of any cashmere material, and are most attractive.

"For larger hats there is a new double velvet brim effect. Between the two velvets there is usually a taffeta or faille of a different color, which accentuates the double-brim effect. All these hats are supple. Blocked shapes have momentarily disappeared, and draped and soft ideas (milliner's own work) hold the field."

FORTUNE FROM A ROSE

Here is an interesting story about the origin of that most beautiful of flowers, the American Beauty rose. The late Hon. George Bancroft, besides being a historian and scholar, was one of

the first amateur rose growers in America. Every year he imported cuttings from the leading flower growers of Europe. The King of Prussia—when old Kaiser William was King—allowed the American historian to have a slip of whatever he might fancy in the royal conservatory, and Bancroft's gardener used to cultivate some of his roses in an old house away out on F. or perhaps it was G street, above Twenty-second street, in the West End of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Grant had a florist named Field in charge of the White House conservatory. He was a rose grower of rare merit and skill in his artistic work.

One day he happened into the old building where Mr. Bancroft's gardener potted his plants, and he observed a rose of a variety utterly unknown to him and of

wonderful size and perfection in form and color. "Where did this come from?" he carelessly inquired of his rose growing confrere. "Oh, it is an offshoot from Germany," the man replied. It was evident to Mr. Field that the other did not in the least comprehend the value of the new plant. After some talk Mr. Field bought the cuttings he had seen for \$5. A year thereafter, when he had propagated his new purchase and become convinced that he had a new and very valuable variety of rose, which he named the American Beauty, he sold his find for \$5,000, the most wonderful result of the investment of \$5 on record. To follow his luck a little further, Mr. Field invested his easily earned \$5,000 in lands near Washington, which in a little less than three years were sold for \$50,000. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

When It's No Use Pretending

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN AND THE DESERT ISLAND

THE gayest of us have our moments of hollow depression. Sooner or later we all have to give up pretending, even to ourselves, and relapse into unhappy candour.

At no time, if one is a woman, does one feel more acutely miserable than when one faces one's mirror in a clear cold light and marks the first signs of the "going off" of one's charms. I know a very charming and sophisticated woman whose nightmare is that she may one day find herself in the situation beloved by novelists—that is, alone or nearly alone on a desert island. "Just fancy," she wails, "having no comb or looking glass or hairpins and, worst of all, no tannin! Because, do you realize, that I should actually be grey?" To see her soft brown hair one would suspect her of perverting the truth. But she frankly assures her friends that her hair would be nothing without an occasional timely application of a tonic made of bay rum and pure tannin. "It brings back all the colour," she affirms, "besides making one's hair beautifully healthy. Why, I was in despair a year or two ago, because my hair was growing grey in streaks. But since I discovered tannin I haven't the slightest difficulty in keeping my hair its normal shade."

And what a difference beautiful hair makes to any woman! It excuses plainness, it enhances beauty. What man pictures the woman of his dreams with anything but soft, abundant hair? From Rapunzel to Melisande, there is something romantic about lovely locks. It is deplorable now-a-days to see naturally

beautiful hair ruined by neglect, curling irons, harmful shampoos and the like. Many girls, otherwise careful of their good looks, think nothing of going to bed without brushing their hair. Without constant brushing the hair can never attain to that glossy "sheeny" look that is so delightful. A good brushing for fifteen minutes night and morning should be included in the discipline of every woman, plain and pretty. A stiff brush should be used, and it should be always scrupulously clean.

It is not good enough to use just any shampoo when washing the hair. Care should be taken to find the very best one, and then to keep to it. A really excellent idea is to use only stallax granules which are obtainable at all good chemists. A teaspoonful of stallax is sufficient for each shampoo, so a ¼ lb. package will last for a long time. This very simple shampoo gives splendid results. The delicious foaming lather it makes not only cleanses the hair thoroughly but brings out every atom of its latent color and brightness. The hair dries quickly, and though beautifully soft, it is quite manageable.

When the scalp is inclined to be dry, and the hair brittle, it is a good plan to massage it with olive oil before giving it a stallax shampoo. There are few things which increase one's self-respect so much as the possession of lovely hair. It is a perpetual joy to oneself and others, and with a little care, one can defy hairpin-scattering winds and even trying, if romantic, situations on an uninhabited island.



Ladies!

You are cordially invited to inspect our Unique Assortment of the Latest Creations in

HATS—EVENING GOWNS—

AFTERNOON GOWNS
COSTUMES—THEATRE
COATS and FUR COATS

which are now on display at

Au Petit Louvre
32, Nanking Road.



La Vogue's

LIQUIDATION SALE

LADIES: Some wonderful bargains still remain to be picked up—genuine sacrifices.

We could not, of course, in our comparatively limited space display all of our large and comprehensive stock at one time. So practically each day, as various lines are disposed of, we lay out new goods, all of which are really veritable bargains.

LACES, NETS, CLOTHS, VEILINGS, VELVETS,
BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS AND DRESS MATERIALS

of all kinds, in addition to ready-made goods—HATS, COLLARS, VEILS, DRESSES, WRAPS, COATS, UNDERWEAR, BLOUSES, COSTUMES, FLOWERS, ETC., ETC.

Also a few choice FURS, including FUR TRIMMINGS by the yard—also some choice FEATHERS

It is no exaggeration to say that this is an opportunity to dress well and fashionably at one-third (or less) of the price

one would ordinarily have to pay, so look your wardrobe over and figure out what you may need for the coming winter (or even next Spring and Summer, for the money will be well invested even in advance, apart from your immediate requirements), and inspect our stock while it lasts.

La Vogue 46 Nanking Road



Coming Gay Winter Inspires Gorgeous Evening Frocks

Marvellous Brocades And Satins, Tinsels, Silks, Laces, Beads And Spangles Intermingle In New Designs

BY MARTHA GOODE ANDERSON
(New York Sun)

It promises to be a gay winter with a revival of social festivities such as we have not seen since the sad days of 1914 plunged the world into agony.

The outlook has stimulated a great interest in evening apparel, to such an extent that marvellous brocades and satins, tinsels, silks, laces, beads and spangles are being intermingled in the most gorgeous and beautiful way to arrest attention and please all beholders. It looks at this writing as if our hips have concentrated the attention of costume designers, for not only are we having an influx of trimming placed on the hips, but we see many charming evening gowns with extended hips achieved by slender reeds placed under the top drapery and suggesting the hoopskirts of our grandmothers' day.

Metallic gowns are leading the procession in favored fabrics. By metallic gowns I mean those made of silver or gold tissue or of one of the iridescent weaves which mingle the colors and produce a certain sheen of color play, indescribably lovely. These tissue gowns are not elaborately trimmed, for the fabric itself is rich enough to need little addition. For the most part the gowns are made with a tight petticoat over which hangs a shorter tunic edged with fine silver lace or gold as the case may be. This tunic falls quite plain in front and back and has the extended hips at the sides which are so much a part of the present fashion.

One of the metal tissue gowns which I have tremendously admired is made of gold tissue with trimming of wonderfully soft and fine black Chantilly lace. The tissue is used for the foundation dress, over which the upper tunic falls in the manner described. The bottom straight around is edged with the black shadowy lace. The bodice is a mere wisp of the gold cloth, with some of the lace falling softly at the front in a chemise effect. There are no sleeves, and threads of jet connect the shoulders front and back. The only ornament is a wide black velvet rose tipped with scintillating beads and placed at the left side. While this gown suggests the most youthful outlines, it has great dignity as well as great beauty, and its simplicity will undoubtedly recommend it.

We might as well reckon with this matter of the trimmed hip. Paris sends little else in all sorts of evening frocks, making the underneath skirt much shorter and puffing out hips to an amazing width. In costumes of lace and velvet the bodice is often made entirely of velvet of any desired shade, though black, which is so universally becoming, is much favored for wear with almost any sort of fluffy widened skirt.

The only relation these velvet bodices have with the skirt beneath them is seen in the long wide streamers which form sash ends in the back. These are just as likely as not faced with some brilliant color which shows as the ends fly about with any movement at all on the part of the wearer. These floating panels, by the way, can be made charming and graceful adjuncts to a frock, and again they can become grotesque and awkward if not skilfully handled. We have seen some frocks with floating panels scarcely more than an inch wide which began at the shoulders and hung free until they reached

the bottom of the skirt, where they were tucked in and caught under in a most curious manner suggesting the wrapping of a string around a bundle.

To return, however, to our extended hips; the extension is not always done with the little reeds of which I spoke but is frequently achieved by the placing of many, many rows of ruffles from hem to waist. Fine pleated net is likewise used in this fashion, and occasionally we have seen garlands of velvet roses placed one row above another in a not unpleasant result though more suited to the juvenile than those of maturer years. The ostrich feather bandings which seem to persist through every change are also founded on the hips in this curious way.

The trimmed hip is not, obviously, for every woman—though all will recognize the fact that one must be wider than the preceding fashions have wished us to be and will place some sort of embellishment, even if it is flat and stiff, on our hips. But trim our hips we undoubtedly will.

One of the really lovely evening gowns which will win many followers is seen in a combination of black lace and velvet. The front is formed entirely of the velvet, which hangs in straight unbroken lines from the waist and makes a sort of apron effect to form the front of the dress. The back is ruffled from the waist to the hem, with flounce after flounce of fine black shadow lace over a foundation of black silk. The velvet and lace are joined at the sides where the velvet lies away in cleverly arranged draperies suggesting just enough fullness, to relieve any harshness. At one side a long string of jet is hung in two chains, which are twisted about the waist and end in long heavy jet tassels.

The bodice is very scant, combined of the lace and the velvet, and the wearer's shoulders and neck are thus revealed in all of their beauty unclouded by tulle or trimming of any sort. It is curious to note that with these extremely décolleté gowns smart women do not wear their pearls or diamonds if they fit close around the throat. The one idea seems to be that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and white arms and soft round throats speak for themselves in all their glory. Of course strands of pearls and diamonds, always the favored combinations, are worn, but nothing close round the neck, the loops and strings of precious stones falling away.

BIRDS AGAIN TO SUFFER

The hair, however, is not left unadorned, for tiaras, aigrettes, bandeaux, coronets of glistening gems are seen in greater numbers than ever before. Indeed, one rarely sees a costume without some further ornamentation than the hair itself, the period of simplicity in hair dressing having given way now apparently to a riot of embellishment. Paradise sprays are worn sweeping downward instead of high in the air. They are very soft and graceful and pleasing. The showery aigrettes tipped with diamonds are again in vogue and worn at one side of the hair, which is coiffed in a high knot. The lovely tiaras are, of course, worn by those who have them, while chaplets of leaves are worn by those of classic features.

These wreaths of leaves are just as often of silver and gold as of satin, though of the latter kind sprays of bright green satin leaves

are new and unusual. The golden chaplets are really of thin gold beaver fine and exquisitely made, and not as heretofore seen, made of tissue. Now and then small diamonds are placed along a few of the leaves to suggest dewdrops. I suppose. Jeweled pins and ornaments of every description, from the high and very fine tortoise shell combs to one blossom, artificial or natural, are permitted as hair ornaments.

The feather fans which were waved last season are again in vogue, though slightly differing in design this year. Instead of the many feathered sticks mounted in a wide spreading thing, the fashion seems now in favor of the fan made of three handsome feathers, or indeed just one mounted on jeweled sticks and of colors in direct and startling contrast to the gown. The fan is without doubt a mark of distinction and will accompany every evening costume.

After all, though, it is the gown rather than these delightful accessories in which we are the most interested, therefore let us consider those with trains, of which there are not a few. The train keeps coming in, always in the absurd little rag effect, which offers no excuse for its existence that I can see. It floats away after some of the new frocks in sufficient numbers for us to say that trains are really worn. The back of a vivid American Beauty satin dress, made all in one piece, extends along the floor at least thirty-six inches beyond the skirt in a pointed train. This whole dress suggests the sheath gowns which we used to say were put on with shoehorns, so close fitting and enveloping were they.

The only break in the lines of the front or back is obtained by the long strand of American Beauty ostrich trimmings which are placed down one side extending from the waist in front, over the left shoulder and down the back and well on to the train. The gown is sleeveless and quite as décolleté as one would expect this type of frock to be.

Of all the evening gowns in their infinite variety of material none are half so enchanting and suggestive of the fleeting, fugitive hours of pleasure as those filmy tulle and nets superimposed on skirts of tulle and delicately beaded with flowers of gold or silver or cunningly ornamented with bunches of silver fruit or golden. It may well be that such fruit trimmed frocks will indeed prove "apples of discord" when less fortunate wearers recognize their superior charm. The tulle frock

is a necessary adjunct to every one's wardrobe. One of the loveliest, of bright apple green tulle is hung in many layers of the tulle over apple green satin foundation. Underneath the tulle are seen silver leaves and roses, which gleam softly through the meshes.

The bodice is the merest wisp of the green net and a bit of the satin, while the silver leaves form the sole connecting link between back and front as they go over the shoulder. It is a charming fancy to have one's tulle overdress pailletted with silver or gold or jet if the tulle is black, and hung over a satin foundation sheathlike in its extremely narrow width. The feather fronds of our friend the ostrich are being used in many new fashions. We find it on one tulle dress in round paillettes, of which the center is dotted with silver spangles, and from which the feather fronds spray around.

ENTIRE GOWN IS PAILLETTED

These large paillettes of the feathers and spangles appear at scattered intervals all over the skirt, back and front, and the tiny bit of satin which forms the bodice is likewise pailletted in the same way. The splendid brocaded satins and silks and velvets of which we saw so much last year are just as much used this season and make very handsome gowns indeed. Like the metal tissues which are made up with so little trimming, these silver and gold brocaded things do not need much additional ornamentation and are left with the large brocaded motifs to set off the whole. For the most part these are made up only in gowns for the most formal occasions.

The design in which they are made follows the simple and rather severe lines such handsome material would suggest. Naturally, with a scattered incrustation of rather large silver flowers placed all over a silken surface, one need not add jewels, flowers or feathers, and only a little lace, and the effect is best when long and unbroken lines can display the beauty of the fabric to good advantage.

Velvet as yet plays little part in the evening costumes, though one finds a thin sprinkling of velvet gowns throughout the French and domestic showings as well. These are for the most part of the greatest simplicity, with unbroken lines and only slight draping at the hips—just enough, in fact, to acknowledge the demand for this effect. Green is a favored shade this season, and a green velvet dancing frock with bands of lovely gray fox is a novelty distinctly pleasing.



LITTLE SECRETS

on which good looks depend

So many, many women could be twice as attractive if they only knew how! Just a bit more understanding of the things which should be done makes all the difference between looking dull and looking exquisite.

How to Protect the Skin from Cold, Wind and Dust

Every "hike," every motor trip you take, your skin pays for. The cold dries it. The wind robs it of all natural oil. The dust flies into the pores and coarsens them. Then, the next day your complexion is florid, harsh, rough—altogether unlovely.



You can protect your poor skin from this punishment. Before going out, rub a little **POND'S VANISHING CREAM** into your face, neck and hands. At once it disappears. It protects the skin, and it can never come out again in a wretched shine, for it is absolutely greaseless. It will keep the skin soft, smooth, lovely all the winter.

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AUTOMOBILES



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1919

Women Study Mechanism Before Buying Cars Now

Salesmen Can No Longer Rely Merely On Appearances Of The Machine, Dealer Says

Woman is rapidly coming to the fore in purchasing of motor cars and it is literally true that comparatively few motor car sales are now made in which a woman does not have a considerable amount of influence," declared George Camp, president of the Pacific States Motors, Ltd., distributors of Scripps-Booth cars in San Francisco.

"This fact was recognized some years ago, as veteran motor car dealers know, but at that time woman's interest in cars seemed to be centered chiefly in the closed models.

"And when she did express her opinion concerning one of the open models it was usually along the lines of appearance, finish and refinements.

WOMEN STUDY CARS

"For this reason there was a general impression in the industry that women were inclined to take the mechanical features of a motor car for granted, and the first move of the salesman was to hand the woman buyer into the tonneau, invite her to be seated and call her attention to roominess, comfort and luxury there.

"But since that time women have learned to drive—not merely a few here and there, but in great numbers. A great many women have cars for their own exclusive use. Others share a car with one or more members of the family. And as a result of their driving, women have been drawn more intimately in touch with the mysterious forces and mechanism that give life and action to the motor car and today their interest in the mechanical side of the automobile is great.

CHANGE IS LOGICAL

"True, women are still very much taken up with beauty and convenience and comfort. For

that matter, so are the male motorists. These are features that the motor car purchaser of today has a right to expect, particularly among the better makes of cars like the Daniels. But the salesman can no longer expect to sell a motor car to a woman driver without first satisfying her as to performance and operation of the various mechanical units.

"The change is logical when it is analyzed. For, after all, the woman driver in many cases has had sufficient experience to know that motoring enjoyment depends to a great extent upon the right kind of mechanical equipment, and she also knows that design and manufacture have a great deal to do with the maintenance cost.

"For some time past the increasing number of women who have chosen the Daniels for their exclusive use prove that this car is sturdy in performance as well as pleasing to the eye."

STUDY EFFECT OF TRUCK ON HIGHWAY SURFACES

Preliminary road impact tests made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads indicate that the impact pressure exerted by a motor truck in motion is about six times that of a truck at rest. The tests were conducted with a class B Government truck loaded up to five tons, running up to fifteen miles an hour and allowed fall from varying heights on the impact measuring apparatus. These tests will be continued with trucks ranging from the lightest weight to the heaviest until complete data is obtained.

The question of the relative im-

pact exerted by trucks with solid versus giant pneumatic tires will also be investigated. Definite arrangements have been made to secure a rackard three-ton truck with requisite tire equipment for these tests and a loan of other units would be welcomed by the Government officials.

Tests to show the resistance of various types of road surface such as concrete, asphalt, etc., are soon to be undertaken. About fifty road slabs built of these materials will be broken under the impact of a machine which approximates the impact effect delivered by motor trucks.

By measuring the amount of impact actually delivered by the motor trucks to roads and by proceeding further in testing the destruction of actual road slabs subjected to impact, Government officials hope to obtain very definite information which will permit them to design a high type pavement or high types that will resist definite traffic conditions.

ARGES LESS 'CRUELTY' TO THE MOTOR TRUCK

Engineer Suggests Formation Of Society To Prevent Maltreatment Of Machines

We have societies for the prevention of cruelty to old dobbin and the old gray mare, but who ever thought of a society for the prevention of cruelty to motor trucks?

That is just what is suggested by the chief engineer of a big American truck manufacturing company.

"Just because a truck can't feel is no reason why it should not be handled with care," he argues, with sympathetic fervor for the much-abused, misused motor truck.

"The economy and efficiency of machinery lie in the way it is handled and treated. We need a society for the prevention of

cruelty to our modern iron horses which feed on gasoline, just as we did for the old consumers of hay and grain.

"Trucks need one kind of care in hot weather and another kind in cold weather.

"Straw hats are put on horses to protect them from the excessive heat of summer, but very often drivers will forget to see that there is sufficient water in the radiator and enough oil in the oiling system to lubricate the various bearing surfaces.

"In winter horses are sheltered

from the cold in stables and given an extra amount of bedding, but very often a truck will be allowed to stand overnight without the water being fully drained from the radiator.

"If the horse is neglected, the animal suffers pain, and our humane societies see to it that it is stopped. But if the truck is mistreated it feels no pain and no one gives it any sympathy. The owner gets a severe pinch in his purse, and may hold up his right

hand and swear, 'Never again.' But that is about as far as it goes. Users in general go on year after year, paying out large bills incurred through ignorance, carelessness and indifference.

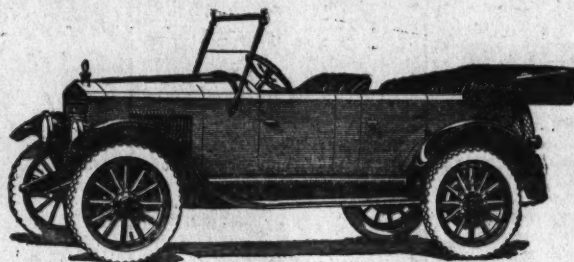
"We need a society to educate users of motor trucks to their proper care, winter and summer, and in all kinds of weather. It will mean longer life for all trucks, greater efficiency and economy, better service and greater satisfaction in every way."

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have been in excess of deliveries from the very day the car was announced.

WHY?

Because the ESSEX, through sheer merit, has won the admiration of those who have seen it and ridden in it.

The Sturdiness

with which the chassis is constructed makes depreciation small. The Essex is a low-priced car to buy; it is an inexpensive car to operate. It has the dignity that comes from power and poise. It will continue to operate smoothly and quietly with an acceleration and flexibility that will inspire the pride of ownership. It is in keeping with one's ideas of economy and good taste.

THE ESSEX 5-Passenger Touring Car

combines at minimum cost the exclusive features of Comfort, Safety, Luxury, Performance and Beauty that are the attributes of high-priced cars, with the advantages of Low First Cost, Tire Economy, Light Operative Cost and Minimum Depreciation.

Made in the same factory as the famous Hudson Super-Six

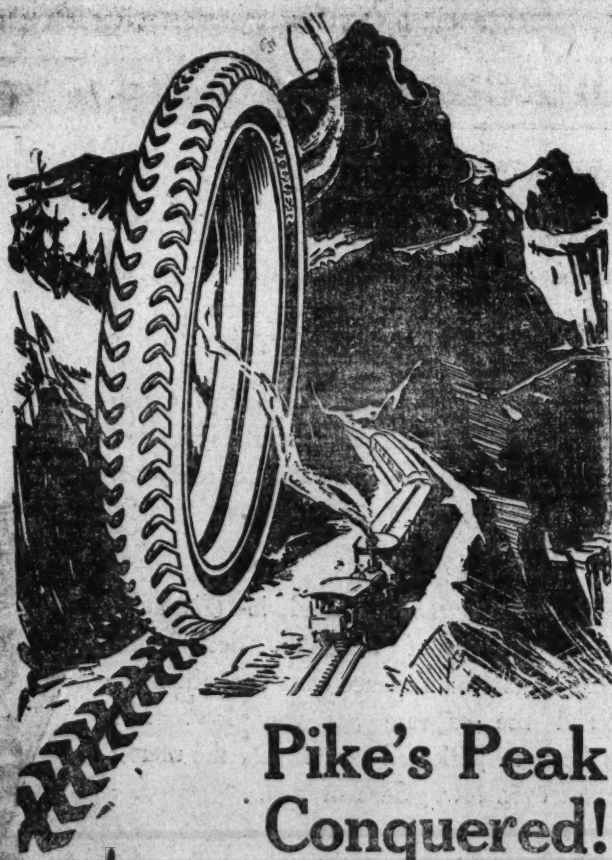
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Pike's Peak Conquered!

In winning the fight up the steep, dangerous slopes of Pike's Peak, railroad engineers resorted to the geared-to-the-road method—a gear wheel meshing with a geared rail.

The contact of a smooth wheel against a smooth rail failed in the crucial test. The same is true in motor cars.

Miller engineers solved the skidding and traction problem of the motor car in the only logical way—by creating—

Miller Tires GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

Big, tough, sharp rubber gears bite their way down into the road bed, gearing the car to the road—making it skid proof and slip proof in any sort of going—through sand, mud or snow or up the steepest incline.

This protection combined with the exclusive Miller process of vulcanizing which retains all the natural strength-giving oil and wax in the fabric make Miller Tires a rare combination of safety and economy.

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MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE POPULAR IN AMERICA

Akron To Boston Line Successful; War, Too, Proved Efficiency Of Trucks

The motorizing of transportation has come to play such an important part in the daily affairs of the world that many of the important details that at the time of happening received hardly more than passing attention, are now of prime interest. Things have happened so quickly that they have been taken as a matter of course.

It was two years ago that The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announced the inauguration of a motor truck service between the factory at Akron, O., and Boston, Mass., for the purpose of transporting rubber products to the Boston territory and hauling cotton fabric from the mill at Goodyear, Conn., back to Akron—a round trip of 1,500 miles.

It was the first long-distance hauling service put into operation in the United States and has been successful from the very start. The use of pneumatic tire equipment on these trucks enabled them to operate the entire year regardless of weather conditions, and at no time since the inauguration of the line has the service been interrupted, not even during the unprecedented snows of 1918 in the Alleghenies. Following the Goodyear example similar lines have been established in many sections, so that inter-city hauling now is an accepted fact.

When America entered the war this line was used to transport war material from the Central West to the Eastern seaboard and many times important shipments were rushed to the East by Goodyear express in preference to the regular transportation channels. And when the first train of the vast number of motor trucks for United States forces in France was transported overland under their own power, from Detroit to Baltimore, it was one of the Goodyear trucks that served as a pilot for this train.

The great freight congestion of the first Winter of the war caused the Government to urge the "ship by truck" movement throughout the entire nation, pointing out the Goodyear accomplishment as an example to be followed. This company was shipping by truck and doing it under the most trying conditions. Now the movement is national and the motor truck has become one of the most important units in the American system of transportation.

Along with this wonderful expansion of the motor truck into broader fields of usefulness there has been a great development of tires. There are separate fields for all kinds of tires. Some uses demand a pneumatic tire, others require a solid tire.

The type of tire used depends altogether on the service expected of the truck. As between pneumatics and solids, each type affords well defined advantages. For short hauls, through congested traffic, where slow speeds are obligatory and pavements reasonably good, solid tires serve economically and well. But in long distance transport, interurban freighting and general trucking, pneumatic tires are far more efficient and saving.

It is fortunate that just at the time that traffic conditions became acute, tire equipment for trucks had advanced to a point permitting the entrance of trucks into practically every kind of service. It was an anticipation of this condition that led Goodyear to set about evolving a tire that would permit the motor truck to graduate from the slow-moving field. Pneumatic tires make practicable certain phases of operation which formerly were out of the question.

In heavy truck service they save materially in gasoline and oil consumption. They greatly cut truck depreciation and remove danger of load breakage. They permit speeds which with any other type of tire would be expensive and indeed perilous. And they allow transportation of heavier loads on lighter chassis.

PART OF TIRE MAKING

On the great plantation of the United States Rubber Company in Sumatra one of the chief difficulties of the plantation managers is to keep the sources of drinking water free from contamination. The 20,000 natives employed on the plantations show a fine disregard of all the rules of sanitation that are second nature to an American or European. In order that the workers may always have a cooling drink without running the risk of drinking contaminated water, cold tea is served in liberal quantities. Boys carrying cold tea pass frequently from group to group. The company finds that this practice greatly reduces the number of cases of fevers of the sort caused by drinking impure water.

Fitting Of Springs To Car Is Important For Buyer

Engineers Differ About Various Types But Each Is Good On Right Model

A few years ago there was the greatest diversity of opinion as to the correct type of spring suspension, and motorists, even those of experience, were comparing easy riding by comparing the spring design.

It has been proved by many engineers that any of the 10 to 15 different spring suspensions in use will give the desired results if the layout is correct for the particular car on which it is employed. In other words, it doesn't matter so much whether the springs are semi-elliptic or three-quarters elliptic, so long as the spring length is correct, the number of leaves accurately proportioned to the work to be done and so on.

There will shortly be announced a new model of car of very popular make with a brand new spring suspension which is claimed to give easy riding in a light car such as cannot be duplicated in any car of whatever weight with conventional springs. The maker attributes the easy riding to the spring suspension, though most of those who have seen the car believe it is just as much a matter apart from the mere springs.

Many Types In Use

To name a few of the many spring suspensions now in use, there are: Cantilever, as on the King (properly semi-elliptic cantilever); quarter elliptic cantilever, as on the small Chevrolet; semi-elliptic transverse, as on the Ford; double semi-elliptic transverse, as on the Marmon; the semi-elliptic design is used for front springs on every car but the Ford and Chevrolet and on the majority for rear also; platform, as used on the Cadillac; full elliptic, as used on the Austin, and the new suspension mentioned previously.

That there is such a diversity of opinion among engineers is but natural. All of the designs were produced in order that the best results be had for all around conditions, but to say that because a platform spring, for example, gives good results on one design of car it will do the same on a totally different car is not true.

For this reason many engineers make the error of supplying springs of a certain design with the result that the owner of the car soon finds out he needs shock absorbers. It is quite possible to get along without shock absorbers on many cars, but so many have at least one had feature that shock absorbers are a welcome addition. There are cer-

tain cars that show fine results over ordinary macadam roads, but as soon as a really rough road is encountered the passengers cannot keep their seats.

Spings Need Lubrication

Spings, no matter of what type may give the owner trouble. Certain makes of cars are chronic spring breakers. One owner told me he replaced four right rear springs and doesn't know what is causing the trouble. In many cars with Hotchkiss drive, where the proper provision is not made to take the additional stresses, spring breakage may be common.

If your car gives persistent spring trouble, buy the best main leaf possible, keep the spring clips always tight and the shackles free and with a minimum of side play.

Spings require lubrication just as any other parts. While the car is in motion the spring leaves rub over each other and therefore they should be lubricated. Whenever a spring is removed and the leaves separated spread graphite over the surfaces.

There are on the market some special constant lubricators for springs and the majority of these are good. Some are in the form of wicks properly supported and fed from an oil well. There are spring covers also which enable the lubricant already spread between the leaves to be retained and above all prevent water from getting in.

Shackles are a common source of trouble. Spring shackles are necessary in order that there be room for flattening of the spring when the frame goes down.

Keep Shackles Oiled

The shackle amounts to a free joint between the spring and the frame. The shackles are supported by bolts and if these latter are not well oiled or greased freedom of movement is restricted.

While grease is not the best lubricant for shackle bolts, it is better than none at all. Grease is bad because it hardens and does not work its way to the rubbing surfaces. Where possible oil cups should be substituted for grease cups.

Shackles often are noisy, due to side play. This may be caused in some designs by looseness of the bolt and in others by wear. Where shims are supplied it is easy to take up the play.

In cars fitted with cantilever springs with the free end forward and the permanent end on an oscillating member around the axle tube the latter member should

receive its share of lubricant. Considering the strenuous nature of their service, the springs do not ordinarily receive the care and attention they deserve.

A very brief periodic going over and above all systematic lubrication will keep the springs functioning properly, adding greatly to the comfort of the car owner and his passengers.

BALL BEARING CAR

Few owners pay the attention to the ball bearings that these latter deserve. They usually wait until the garage man calls attention to the injury done by breakage. At least once in six months ball bearings should be inspected, the rough or worn balls replaced with perfect ones and the ball run filled with graphite grease.

ESSEX PLANT TO DOUBLE YEARLY OUTPUT OF CARS

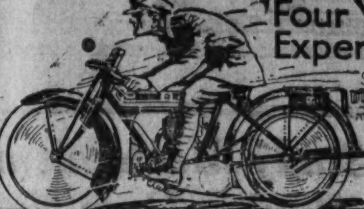
New Two-And-A-Quarter-Million-Dollar Establishment Planned By Hudson Co.

Detroit, September 1.—Hudson is planning a \$2,250,000 plant for the manufacture of Essex cars. Of this sum, \$1,250,000 will be invested in land and new buildings and \$1,000,000 in machinery and special equipment. Work on the new plant is already under way. The expansion is made necessary inasmuch as Hudson proposes to double its output during the coming year. The company will produce 70,000 cars of both makes in 1920. This year's schedule called for 40,000 machines, 20,000 Hudson and 20,000 Essex.

To give the Hudson a chance to run up production, it is necessary to establish new quarters for the Essex. Both cars are at present being made in the Hudson plant, but when the new factory is complete and running this October it will handle all the operations going into Essex manufacture with the exception of machine and engine testing departments. Both of these departments are amply able to care for the production of both lines.

Ground has been broken for the new Essex assembly plant. It will be 340 by 400 and have 136,000 square feet of floor space. It will be built of steel and concrete and while but one story high, the foundation will be laid so as to carry the weight of two or more additional floors. This building will house the domestic and export shipping facilities as well as all assembly lines. The

receiving rooms, offices and stock inspection departments will be installed in a brick building square feet of floor space.



TRIUMPH

MOTOR CYCLES

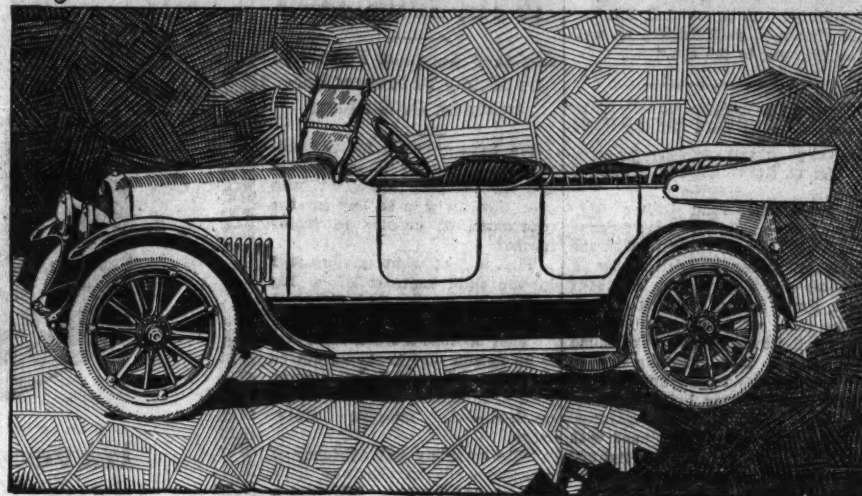
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LIGHT-FOUR

Beautiful in Design
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THE roominess and comfort of the New Studebaker Light-Four will attract you as strongly as will its distinctive appearance.

For here is a light-weight, economical car in which you can really stretch out comfortably instead of being crowded; there is ample room for everyone. Driver and passengers are at ease.

Economy is fully accomplished in this automobile. The quality of materials, design and workmanship reduces maintenance costs to a minimum. Gasoline and tire expense are very low. The motor has been so perfected that it gets the utmost power out of even low grades of fuel.

You would naturally expect refinements in a high-priced car. And you find the same proof of quality in this New Studebaker Light-Four—but at a very moderate price.

For a demonstration, notify

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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THE INNER TUBE

Your Tyre Should Have

The inner tube your tyre should have must do more than merely carry air—it must hold that air, and keep on holding it.

If it fails in any one thing, under-inflation, that keenest foe to long tyre-life, is invited to attack your covers, to bring them to their early ruin.

Good year Inner Tubes hold air—they do not leak, seep or creep, and they are thicker than is the rule.

They are built up from many paper-thin sheets of fine rubber, laid layer upon layer and vulcanised together into a perfect air-retaining unit.

For the sake of your satisfaction, for the good of your covers, Goodyear Inner Tubes should be inside your tyres.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thicker than ordinary tubes and are of what is known as pure gum construction. Consequently they will hold air better and last longer.

GOOD YEAR

STARTER IS REAL BOON TO AUTOMOBILE OWNER

Motorists Of Today Do Not
Realise Their Luck; Start-
ing Is Child's Play Now

Not every motorist, as he presses his starter pedal, stops to think how fortunate he is that the process of cranking the engine has been so simplified for him. Electric starters were developed because the old method of cranking by hand proved intolerable to the exacting American motorist. Yet, hand starting an automobile engine is child's play compared with methods necessary to start some other types of engines.

When a tractioner starts the engine, he usually rocks backward up to compression, where, thanks to generous priming and a hot spark, they usually fire and the welder of the pinbar pulls it from the starting socket hastily.

The petty owner in the engine room of a submarine chaser relies upon compressed air to start his unwieldy engines. He too, must prime copiously and has the additional responsibility of an auxiliary engine, hand started, to pump the air.

Pictureque, But Risky
A most picturesque but risky method is ordinarily used to start airplane engines. The mechanic shouts "ON!" as he approaches the propeller and is answered in kind by the pilot at the switch. He then spins the great wooden blades by hand to charge the cylinders with gas. Having worked up a warm perspiration, even on the frostiest mornings, he springs clear and shouts "Contact!"

The pilot indicates that he has closed the switch by repeating the signal and the mechanic once more approaches the propeller. Gingerly this time, however. With a single swift motion he twists the blade through an arc of more than 90 degrees and steps quickly away from and to the side of the murderous whirling stick.

A 150-horsepower engine is about all any but a Samson can swing. When heavier engines, culminating in the 400-horsepower liberty, made their appearance, new methods had to be devised. At first the blade was pulled over compression by run-

ning past it, giving it a smart pull in passing.

Sometimes two men, with hands joined, were required. As many as three were required to do the preliminary "winding up" or charging. More than one unwary mechanic was sucked into the whirling circle of the propeller and cut to bits before a safer method was devised.

Dixie Magneto Changes Things
Owing to their weight and complication, electric starters were not considered seriously, but an ingenious auxiliary magneto was contrived by the Splittorf Electric company of Newark, N. J. This magneto was operated by a small hand crank in the pilot's cockpit.

The engine was charged in the usual way, whereupon the mechanic stepped back, shouting "Clear!" The pilot then closed the switch and turned the crank of the starting magneto a few times. The supercharged cylinders received a shower of white-hot sparks and failure to start at a lively clip was exceptional. With the Dixie starting magneto a lone pilot might start a 400-horsepower engine unaided, a thing previously impossible.

The same company has greatly simplified the starting of big truck tractor engines to the regular Dixie magneto.

WHENEVER IN DOUBT, DON'T ATTEMPT REPAIRS

Welcome the day when owners of automobiles will try to remember every time their motor misses or "spits" or "pops"—the terms used, along with considerable language, to express their troubles to the service man—that nine times out of ten their trouble is not in the carburetor as most of them suppose.

"A carburetor, mechanically correct, will not get noticeably out of adjustment; and, I advise, unless you know exactly what you are doing, leave it alone," says a repair expert. "A proper adjustment necessarily means that the motor must run a few minutes before it warms up to its greatest efficiency. An adjustment that stars right off the reel in the morning might suit some of these would-be-drivers, but it also means greater expense and more or less trouble all the rest of the day."

EASILY REMEDIED
"Quite often a miss is located in the distributor points where, after many miles of travel, the

bibro black on the distributor arm becomes worn to such an extent that there is no break or gap in the points, which causes no end of trouble, but which is very easily remedied. Then again a miss might be located as a result of badly spaced spark plug points. It is as necessary to have these correct as any other part of your motor. Other times a weak valve spring may hold and jump when running on high at a low speed and more often over adjustment of valve rods, which is no job for an amateur to handle.

"On one of my journeys out of town to a popular resort, I noticed a beautiful roadster run up, and commonly expressed, it purred like a cat, but not satisfied, the driver jumped out; opened the hood and dove in up to his waist with a monkey wrench and a pair of pliers and started adjusting his valves with the result that he had to spend the best part of the next forenoon in the garage paying someone to do what he apparently knew nothing about.

THEN, THE STICKING VALVE
"Then there is the sticking valve, which, though more serious than some of the other symptoms can be righted in a very few minutes by the liberal use of coal oil and, I venture to say, the motorist who will take the trouble to use coal oil on his valve stems about twice a week will cut out dozens of little troubles.

"When there is the least doubt in your mind take my advice and leave the hood hooks alone and do your diving in the lake, not under the hood. In this way you will prove that you have something under your hat besides hair and you will, as a general rule, have a better opinion of your choice of motor; and, at the same time you will make it much easier for the service man to keep your car on the road at the least possible expense and inconvenience."

PUMP LEAKAGE

When the water pump begins leaking, do not assume that necessarily it is because the nut is too loose. Frequently the nut is not to blame at all, but poor packing is the real cause of the trouble. Packing for this part consists of a candle wick soaked in tallow, heavy twine similarly treated or special packing material. After the nut has been turned to press the packing down, do not turn it further, as excessive squeezing is apt to damage some part of the body of the pump.

Goodyear Building Huge New Factory On Pacific Coast

Tires For Far East To Be Made
At Los Angeles; Firm
Plans Big Plant

The announcement of the building of a Goodyear plant in Los Angeles has aroused great interest throughout the country. The site of the plant will be the well-known Ascot Speedway Park.

The new rubber plant will be known as The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California and will be capitalised at \$20,000,000. It will have a capacity of 7,500 tires a day. Both plants will employ a total of 7,000 workers.

Adjunct to the factory will be a large tract of land that the company will make into a home site for its workers. The new Goodyear Park will be somewhat similar to the famous Goodyear Heights, Akron, as a community center for the company's employees. Landscape architects of note will supervise its improvement.

The cotton mills which will supply the fabric will be known as

The Pacific Cotton Mills Company. They will have 33,000 spindles and a capacity of 75,000 pounds of cord fabric and 75,000 pounds of proven fabric a week. They will employ 1,200 workers.

With these facts in mind it is well to note that the plans contemplate an ultimate expansion of both industries to four times the above capacities.

Goodyear's reasons for selecting Los Angeles, for these great factories can easily be understood when it is known that they are easily accessible to the Arizona cotton district in which is located Goodyear's own great cotton plantation.

Rubber from the Goodyear plantations in the Far East will come through the port of Los Angeles. Not only are the conditions as to location favorable, but the climate is ideal. And tires destined for the Far East will be manufactured on the Pacific coast.

The zone in which the California Company can operate economically lies west of a dividing line running through Butte, Montana, east of Salt Lake, and through El Paso.

Western people are enthusiastic over the project and hail the new factory as the first step towards Los Angeles' industrial freedom.

Insure Your Motor-Car



with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

PALMER

(ORIGINATORS OF THE THREE-RIB TREAD)

CORD TYRES

BECAUSE of their unique construction (a foundation of rubber insulated cords, instead of canvas) Palmers have greater "life" and resiliency, cannot chafe, keep cool, give greater mileage, and Save Ten Per Cent. of Petrol all the while they are on the road.

Makers also of Tyres for Cycles, Rickshaws
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THE PALMER TYRE LTD

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SHANGHAI.

"There is a reason for everything"

The reason why
Shanghai people
choose the

Overland

in preference to
any other car on
the market is—

Because MODEL 90 gives them

APPEARANCE—PERFORMANCE—COMFORT

at Moderate Cost

and we, the sole agents for the Car, give them the

OVERLAND SERVICE

which is behind every car of this famous make sold throughout the world. The Overland is a standardized car, and thus when any part needs replacement, it can be supplied from stock, and fitted at small cost and with no delay. A new stock of Model 90 has just been received.

For demonstrations and full particulars, apply to

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SOLE AGENTS

Phone: Central 3809

MARMON PLANT RAISES PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Dealers Expect Great Year And Company Plans To Meet The Demand

San Francisco.—Eastern automobile factory officials are looking forward to one of the biggest years in the history of the automobile business and are making their production plans accordingly if the information brought back from Eastern centers may be credited.

This is at least the case with the Nordyke & Marmion Company, according to Al G. Faulkner, State Marmion distributor, and E. E. Caister, vice-president and general manager of the Al G. Faulkner Company, two prominent local automobile men who have recently returned from the Marmion factory at Indianapolis.

"The production plans of the factory for the coming months simply amazed both Caister and myself," said Faulkner in discussing the situation. "F. E. Moscovics, vice-president and general manager of the Nordyke & Marmion Company, took us into his confidence and outlined in detail the future production schedule."

PRODUCTION INCREASED
"The increasing demand for the lightweight quality Marmion makes such a large schedule of production absolutely necessary, according to the Marmion vice-president, and even then the fear is expressed that the factory will not be able to take care of the demands of distributors."

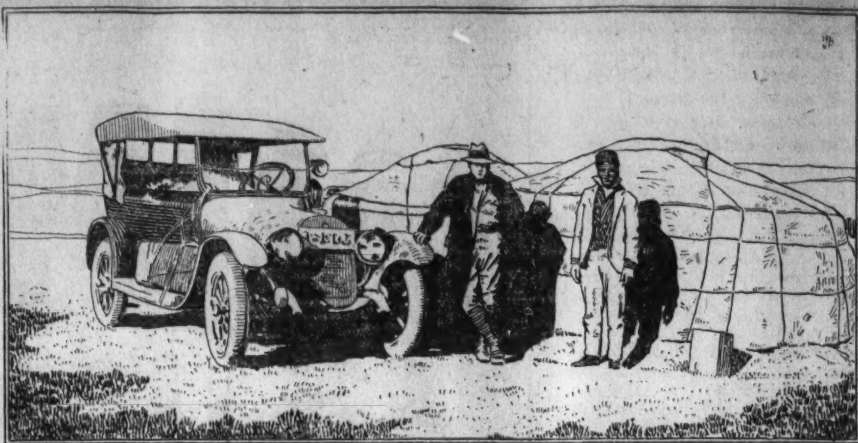
"Throughout California the demand for the Marmion has shown a decided increase even since our start for the East, and there is every indication we will be flooded with orders during the fall and winter months."

"The reports from other large distributors throughout the country also bear out our local experiences of the increased demand for the inclosed type of car. This is probably accounted for by the fact of its greater comfort, the protection that it affords motorists and the economy of the Marmion inclosed models."

BUILDS CLOSED CARS

"The factory, to meet this demand on the part of the motoring public, is planning for larger production of inclosed models."

"The Marmion factory is today one of the most notable factories in the country. Nine acres are covered by the motor factory alone and every part is most modern in



"BUICK—The New Ship Of The Desert"

Far away, in a remote and little heard of corner of China, just below the Siberian border, glisten the sun-bleached sands of the Gobi Desert.

Desolate, void of vegetation, and almost void of human beings, excepting for Mongol nomads, warlike and romantic in the extreme, it has for many centuries thrown an almost impassable barrier across the way between the important cities of Peking and Irkutsk.

Travelers, if daring enough, might cross the six hundred miles between the two points by camel caravan. But tales told of the desert, with its trail marked by little heaps of bones, cleaned of flesh by fighting dogs and howling

design and construction. The factory is now equipped as never before to produce cars in volume, and they are going to take advantage of their opportunities for quality and quantity production.

"The interesting part of this announcement to us of course is the fact that we will receive more cars than ever before."

"That the shortage of models that has been worrying us for months will at last be a thing of the past."

REGARDING ROAD HOGS

"If motorists would learn the rules of the road, always bearing in mind to share the highway with other users of the highway and 'keeping to the left' there would be fewer accidents," says a local car distributor. "Hogging the road is in my opinion the cause of many accidents, particularly at turns."

wolves, and whitened by a gleaming sun, were too foreboding to the average person, and a more circuitous route was usually taken.

Impossible as it seemed to shorten the trip between Peking and Irkutsk—unlikely as it was that any mode of communication might be established between these two places excepting that furnished by the picturesque, but tortuously slow camel, the Chinese Railway Commission determined that it must be done, for the Gobi Desert had too long restricted the progress of commerce and civilization.

The automobile furnished the only other practical means of navigating the arid waste, and so experiments were made to determine the value of this solution of the

problem. One make of car after another was tried, and the stranded automobiles which loom up like gravestones to an unsuccessful endeavor prove the need of a car of extreme sturdiness and power.

In order to overcome the difficulties which were presented by this route, it was necessary to secure a car which would bear the brunt of traveling through deep sands, scorching hot; over rocky passes, treacherously jagged; and through hub deep mud and flowing rivers.

It appeared impossible, but just as the attempt seemed on the verge of failure, the right car was tried, and so, at last, was discovered "Buick—The New Ship of the Desert."

FINDS SOLDIER DRIVERS TO BE MOST EFFICIENT

Men Who Worked As Chauffeurs In Army Prove Efficient And Nervy

The soldier boys who have been in France certainly do know how to drive motor trucks and automobiles when there is heavy traffic and consequent danger. They have been through so many hair-breadth escapes from death that the ordinary difficulties of the road do not bother them.

Albert N. Atkinson, who has been endeavoring to get places for these boys on their return from France received word at his automobile school on Fifth Street, from one of the employers

to whom he had furnished a cess—yet always winning out. He soldier boy driver, praising the nerve and quickness of his man.

He said that during the recent street car strike, when there were so many motor vehicles everywhere, his driver was able to go through the jam of vehicles and get him to his place of business on time every day. He said it was marvellous the way his driver went through, often when there did not seem a possibility of suc-

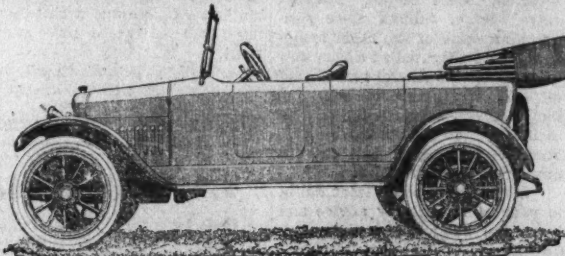
cess—yet always winning out. He could not praise his soldier driver enough.

It would seem as if these qualities of the trained soldier should be of vast benefit to the employers of drivers and mechanics who want trustworthy, keen men. Mr. Atkinson is furnishing New York carowners and employers with the names of good men—without cost to either the employer or the soldier.

MAXWELL CARS

THREE Hundred Thousand Maxwell Motor Cars, built upon the original, simple chassis design, speak well for the designers.

Ride either at the wheel or in the tonneau and you will discover the reason for the Maxwell's popularity. There is a certain ease that only comes with motor cars that are designed and built right for genuine riding comfort.



In operating a Maxwell you will appreciate the luxury of motoring without prohibitory cost.

Maxwell owners say they run most miles per gallon of petrol and most miles per tyre.

The appearance of today's Maxwell adds distinction to economy—it is a car that any owner may be proud of.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.

OF DETROIT, MICH.

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Export Distributors

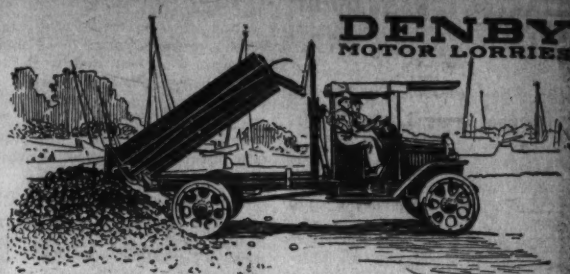
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More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

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The Drive That Puts the Power in Denby's

THE Denby internal gear drive is built upon scientific principles of economy in operation. There are fewer driving parts, less up-keep expense, greater ground clearance. The users of a universe attest that. If your next lorry isn't a Denby, it's because you have failed to investigate its merits.

Load capacities: 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5 tons.

Agent: E. W. FRAZAR, Tientsin and Peking

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Cable Address: "Dentrux"

Ask us

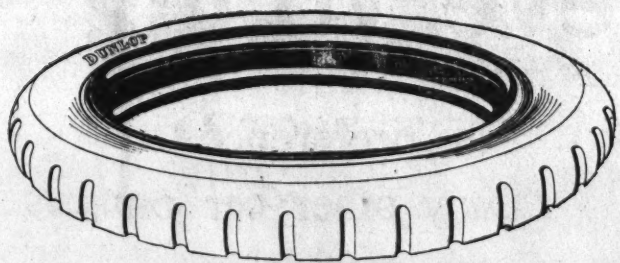
to demonstrate our new arrival of

"DEFIANCE" TRUCKS

1½ tons - - - - - 2 tons

AUTO CASTLE

228 Avenue Joffre
(Opposite French Fire Station)
Phone: Central 402



Efficiency in the abstract and concrete.

Every businessman believes himself to be a devotee of efficiency.

And very properly so, too! But the proof of the efficiency of an organization depends upon its every part.

If a definite test as to the service-giving qualities of Dunlop Tyres has not been made, then I say unhesitatingly that an opportunity for increased efficiency at once arises.

For it is on their ability to give service that these tyres are sold, and it is up to every motorist to satisfy himself that his tyre equipment cannot be improved upon.



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Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

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GENERAL MOTORS PLANS FOR OVERSEAS TRADE

Corporation Placing Service Facilities For Owners All Over World

The largest of American automobile manufacturing organizations and one of the largest industrial institutions in the world is the General Motors Corporation, with executive offices in New York City and Detroit.

Incorporated in October, 1916, by W. C. Durant, often called the "father of the motor car industry," the General Motors Corporation is an operating corporation controlling the production, among other automotive products, of the following well-known motor cars: Cadillac, Buick, Chevrolet, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Scripps-Booth, BMC Truck, Samson Tractor.

Besides making these complete cars, it has manufacturing units which make bodies, transmissions, electric starting and lighting devices, wheel rims, roller bearings, ball bearings, radiators, spark plugs, engines, steering gears, forgings and other motor car parts.

In size of authorized stock capitalization, the General Motors Corporation ranks first among industrial enterprises of the world. There are no notes, no bonds and no bank loans. The authorized capitalization in now one billion and twenty million dollars of which \$234,388,000 is at present outstanding. The remainder of the authorized sum is a present provision against capital needs of the future.

Manufacturing in very large quantities, and itself making so many these parts which other manufacturers are compelled to purchase, the General Motors Corporation is enabled to effect great economies in purchasing and production. The estimated production of the different General Motors Corporation factories mentioned above for the year from July first, 1919 to July first, 1920 is:

Buick	140,000
Chevrolet	220,000
Cadillac	25,000
Oldsmobile	40,000
Oakland	52,000
Scripps-Booth	15,000
GMC Truck	40,000
Samson Tractor	25,000
Total	557,000

The present daily production of these factories indicates that this schedule will be exceeded. Additional factory buildings are being erected and hundreds of skilled workmen are being added to the present body of 50,000 GMC employees. The export sales of these cars are handled by the General Motors Export Company, a unit of the General Motors Corporation, with offices in New York City. It directs a world wide overseas organization, which is constantly being enlarged and strengthened with the following objects in view:

- 1.—Co-ordinating manufacturing, shipping and distributing facilities to permit the marketing of General Motors products at the lowest possible prices consistent with the best interests of the dealer or organization, and the service due the motor car owner.
- 2.—Establishing and maintaining an overseas service organization which is co-operating with its dealers and sales organizations, and which will afford satisfactory service to owners of General Motors cars everywhere.
- 3.—Maintaining intimate, personal contact through the zone managers and their staffs located in the important trade centers of the world, with distributors, dealers, and sub-dealers of General Motors cars. With almost unlimited resources and a strong, widespread organization, the General Motors Corporation is succeeding in placing service facilities within the reach of every owner of one of its cars, no matter in what part of the world he may be.

NEW PEERLESS ROADSTER

Four-Door Type Being Shown On Broadway

Walter A. Woods, manager of the Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation, New York Peerless distributor, has begun to receive shipments of the latest Peerless model, a four door roadster, which is one of the smartest looking cars ever produced by this company. While Mr. Woods has started making deliveries, he says he fears the supply will soon be exhausted, as it is very limited.

The new roadster is built on the standard Peerless chassis. A snug folding top drops straight over a rear luggage carrying compartment. The car is well balanced and is, of course, built for those who wish to travel fast.

MISSING

When missing occurs in one cylinder at slow speed, while the firing is all right when the speed is raised, it is a pretty good guess that the fault lies in too wide a spark gap in the plug of that cylinder.

Labor Day Contests End Successful Year Of Racing In States

One Accident Mars Program Of Many Thrills Goodyear Make Fine Showing

New York, September 2.—Labor Day saw the last big automobile race of the season at Uniontown, Pa. The season has been a remarkably successful one from the racing standpoint, and much interest was shown in all the events, thousands of people turning out at every course.

The close of the season at Uniontown was no exception, and the big crowd was given many thrills as the speedsters tore around the track for over two hours. Joe Boyer, driving a Frontenac, had the honor of winning this last race of the 1919 season, and it is the first time during the year that he had won brackets. Roscoe Sables, in a Philbrin, was second, while Louis Chevrolet, driving a Frontenac, took third money. All three of the winners were on Goodyear cords, and the time was 2 hours 24 minutes 19.68 seconds, a pace of 93 1/2 miles per hour. There was very little tire trouble among the winners. Sables making a non-stop run. Tommie Milton, the hero of the other Uniontown events earlier in the season, had had luck in the Labor Day race. His car caught fire near the end of the contest and burned up. Both Milton and his mechanic were badly burned, but their injuries are not dangerous.

Looking back over the season's racing events it is interesting to note that every winner in the main events has been on Goodyear cord tires. Cliff Durant won the first big race at Santa Monica, driving his Chevrolet special, on March 15, beating Eddie Hearne, LeCoe, and Pullen. Roscoe Sables won first money at Los Angeles, on March 23, driving a Roamer. Tommie Milton won the Uniontown event on May 19, in a Duesenberg. The great race of the year, the 500-mile race at Indianapolis, on the day after Decoration Day, was won by Howard Wilcox, in a Peugeot, beating all the stars of the track, including Ralph De Palma, the favorite. This race was remarkable from the fact that, while it was run over a brick track, the tire performance was unusual. Jules Guyot and Danny Hickey, both went the entire distance on Goodyear cords without a tire change. Wilcox, the winner had two Goodyears to stand the pace for the whole race, as did Eddie Hearne, who ran second.

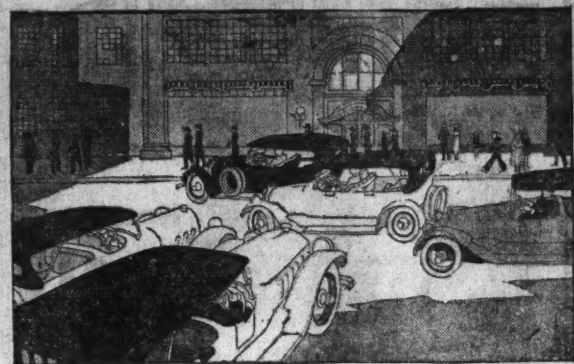
At Sheepshead Bay on June 14, Ralph De Palma, came into his own, when he won the big 50 mile race that day in his Packard, going at the rate of 113.7 miles per hour, without a tire change. Gaston Chevrolet in a Frontenac, going at an average speed of 110.53 miles per hour, won the 100 mile event at Sheepshead Bay track on the 4th of July, and Tommie Milton again won at Uniontown on July 19, in a Duesenberg. All of these races were won with Goodyear cord tires, and the performance of the "shoes" has been one of the outstanding points of the entire racing season, now at a close.

The uncertainties incidental to automobile racing were thrillingly illustrated when Milton, driving the Duesenberg car in which he had won two former races at Uniontown and the big road race at Elgin, Ill., with a lead of three laps on the field, and within 11 laps of victory had his car suddenly burst out in flames as it came down from the famous "death" curve on the 189th lap. With flames shooting up twenty-five feet from his car Milton's battle immediately became one

for his own life, instead of the \$7,500 prize money which seemed to be almost within his grasp. With consummate skill and daring he maneuvered his car into a position near the inside railing and, after pushing his mechanic out of the car and over the rail, jumped to safety, but not without receiving severe burns about the feet and hands. Racing men immediately attacked the burning car with fire extinguishers and succeeded in putting out the fire but not until irreparable damage had been done to the engine. Milton has been a consistent winner all season and with the exception of one short race of 100 miles has used Goodyear cord tires in all his events.

MUFFLER EXPLOSIONS

Explosions in the muffler are caused by the presence of a fuel charge not ignited during the previous stroke of the engine. If these explosions are frequent there is a basic cause, which will be either too rich a mixture or some trouble in the electrical system. Muffler explosions therefore must be taken as a symptom of some deeper trouble which should be immediately eliminated.



LOOK for this mark on the hood; it means economy and service to the buyer, the direct guarantee from the factory to replace with new material at any time as long as the motor car lasts. Guaranteed against heat, cold or rain, absolutely waterproof, gives the finish to a hood and improves the appearance of the entire motor car. Every yard of "Neverleak" is stamped "Guaranteed by the maker."

For Sale by Good Dealers Everywhere.
Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade.
F. S. Carr Company Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Great Lights Carried On Army Motor Truck

Machines Haul 'Ray Shooters' Casting Beams For Twenty Miles

Over in France they shot their rays into the dark skies until they located the death-dealing bomber of the Germans, thousands of feet overhead. In Chicago they lighted the brilliant Altar of Victory, which was the center of attraction in the Victory Carnival. They are the giant searchlights on the United States Government four-wheel-drive trucks, the beams of light of which will reach twenty miles.

The light is attached to an adjustable, elevating mechanism which can be raised thirty-five feet above the truck. The searchlight truck can be moved 600 yards from the generator truck by means of a cable carried on a winch at the rear of the auxiliary truck. Both of the trucks used are of the famous F. W. D. war lorry type which served on all battle fronts in various branches of the military service throughout the war.

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SAVAGE TIRES

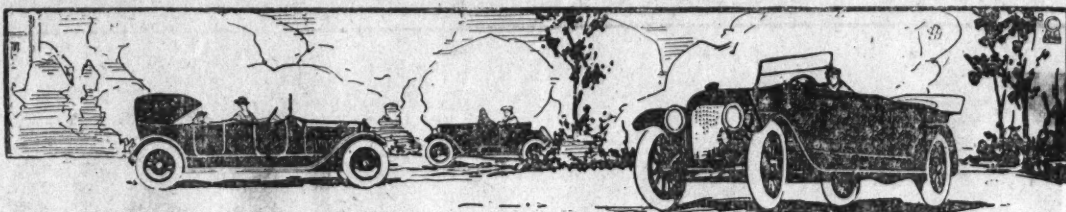
because the discriminating motoring public of Shanghai, having tested the tires, know that they are all that we claimed for them, and that they give "THE UTMOST IN MILEAGE"

SAVAGE WRAPPED GRIP TREAD—SAVAGE PLAIN TREAD and SAVAGE GRAFINITE TUBE

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Run Your Car Without Worry!

It costs but little to be able to drive your car with peace of mind. The cost of the premium of an automobile accident insurance policy is small, and it banishes at once the spectre of suits for damages and loss by accident, fire or theft. Remember, that sometimes the greatest caution cannot save you from accident. Why not let the insurance company take the responsibility?

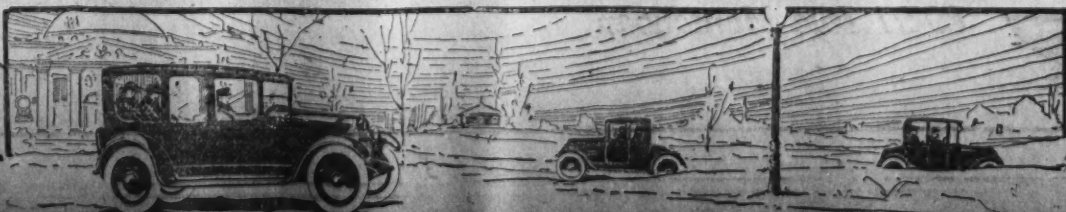
Whoever Drives a Car without Amole Insurance Gambles his Possessions

How much can you afford to lose? If you run down and accidentally kill anyone—an occurrence always possible—you may lose a substantial part of your possessions—think of the court costs alone! Why not shift the responsibility to your insurance agent? Why take chances when the cost of the small annual premium for protection will relieve your mind of this worry? INSURE TO-DAY, FOR YOUR ACCIDENT MAY OCCUR TO-MORROW!

X. S. POLICIES

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. Sparke Insurance Office, No. 44 Kiangse Road
AGENT, EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.



Columbia Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its gas, it is then that you realize the advisability of carrying an extra set of Columbia's.

Columbia put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbia are the simplest, surest, full of energy to the very end. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service. The Famous Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia invention that sells batteries. With this Binding Post is a simple matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogue and details from Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd. 4 Yuen Ming Yuan Road Shanghai.



OPEN CARS ARE MADE USEFUL IN THE WINTER

Well-Fitting Curtains And Good Warming Outfits May Offset Closed Car Shortage

Each fall and winter an investigation would show that practically all the available storage space in every city of more than 25,000 people is filled with new motor cars, which dealers and manufacturers are carrying over until the spring selling season opens up. The cost of storage averages between \$5 and \$10 a month a car, not counting the interest on the enormous amount of money which is tied up for several months.

Motor car manufacturers have always been interested in anything which would help to make the automobile business a continuous twelve months' proposition. The electric starter has been one big factor toward this end. The widespread use of satisfactory heater equipment and better fitted curtains should permit them to realize this ambition.

Many persons have the idea that motor car heaters work only in closed body cars. This, however, is not the case. This year there will be a big shortage in closed car production, and it is going to be a serious matter for dealers who have prospects for closed cars and no closed cars to sell. Touring cars, well fitted curtains and a satisfactory heater will give them a very acceptable substitute to meet this situation.

Furthermore, a large percentage of motor car buyers cannot afford to pay the additional price for a closed body. Nevertheless, they want as much all-year-around comfort as they can get for the price they can afford to pay. Again, to urging cars with well fitted curtains and satisfactory heater equipment meet this situation.

Drivers of delivery cars and trucks are obliged to be out in all kinds of weather, practically every day in the year, and their busiest season comes in the cold weather months. It is only reasonable to expect that such employees would be better satisfied and give more efficient service if some provision for their comfort and convenience could be made to meet this situation. One large manufacturer of motor trucks has provided all his cars with cab bodies, that can be easily closed up, and has installed as standard

equipment a compact and efficient heater, using the exhaust gas from the motor.

The trend of all motor car designing is strongly toward comfort and convenience, that will make the motor car a twelve-months-in-the-year utility. There are undoubtedly many angles to the above that are worthy of serious consideration by manufacturers, dealers and car owners alike.

JUST A LITTLE CODDLING PROLONGS BATTERY LIFE

Notwithstanding the fact that the motorist is being cautioned constantly concerning the use of his storage battery, there are many who disregard this important part of the car's anatomy. The old measures so constantly harped on, about adding water at regular periods and taking a hydrometer reading before adding water, are familiar to most owners, but here are a few suggestions which, if observed, will increase the life of the battery considerably and give it an added kick when it is called upon some time for strenuous service.

After the engine has been in an idle condition for a long period make it a policy to turn the engine over by hand with the crank. The ignition need not be turned on, for it is not intended to relieve the starting motor of its work. The purpose of this is to break the engine loose from its bearings and to work a film of oil in between the bearing surfaces, so as to make starting an easier task for the battery.

During the period of starting the battery is called upon to deliver a power output equivalent to that consumed by six electric lamps, or about 1,440 Mazda lamps of 32 watt size. Expressed in horsepower, this means that the battery is doing work at the rate of 4.1 horsepower per hour. This, of course, cannot be continued for any length of time, for the discharge rate is very rapid.

Every little aid that one can give the battery, therefore, is rewarded in longer life. Besides breaking the engine loose from the heavy film of oil by hand, it is well to depress the clutch pedal while the battery is turning the engine over. This saves it from extra work imposed by turning the clutch and the neutral shaft in the transmission. It saves

quite a little energy, as a test by hand will prove.

The importance of having the distilled water supplied in clean vessels should not be overlooked. If a funnel is used to pour the distilled water into the battery, use a glass or porcelain funnel and be sure that it is clean. The hydrometer tube should be kept clean: A storage battery as it is called, is nothing but a chemical machine, and the purer the chemicals it works with, the better will be the results.

Storage battery companies advise that the battery be given water every two weeks, but the man who examines and adds water once a week during the hot months is taking a wise measure that will save him the price of a battery, providing all the other precautionary measures are observed with it.

Tires Strictly Tested At Naval Academy

At the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., both men and materials are subjected to rigid examination before admittance. This has been particularly true of the tire equipment on the motor transports of the commissary department plying regularly on a 28 mile round trip between Annapolis and Baltimore. Formerly one trip a day by a truck on solid tires was considered a satisfactory performance, but since the installation of Goodyear cord pneumatic tires on two trucks used in this service, two and even three round trips are being made in one day. To date the tires have rolled better than 10,000 miles and appear good for much additional mileage.

GOOD ADVICE

Grease cups serve an extremely useful purpose in bearings that are exposed to dirt, because the grease is continually working out of the ends of the bearings, which tends to prevent the entrance of dirt. Care must be used to screw the cups down until the grease begins to show at the end of the bearing. Also the utmost care should be taken to keep the supply of cup grease clean; keep the pail or other receptacle in which it is kept covered. Grease cups should be wiped off before they are unscrewed so that dirt will not be carried up inside.

Practical Paragraphs

RATTLING TIRE CHAINS

The common method for locking spare tires is to use a chain and padlock. The only trouble with the idea is the noise incident to the rattling of the chain and the fact that it mars the finish of parts with which it comes in contact. Some car owners cover this chain with a bit of hose, but this is usually too stiff and is somewhat noisy and even permits marring of the finish. A bit of leather or heavy substitute, the length of the chain and wide enough to form a tube to enclose the chain, offers a satisfactory solution of the problem. Turn in the edges of the leather case and if you cannot do the job yourself, the nearest harness maker will make a tube for you.

POWER LOSSES

Leaks mean power wasted, lost. The leak may be of water, fuel or oil, but no matter what it is it wastes power. Slight leaks here and there may cause a total loss of power that will be serious. There are dozens of joints in the engine, and each one may spring a leak under certain conditions. Good gasketing is the best insurance against leaks, but it is not all the battle. The joints must be inspected frequently. If you are not sure of the existence of a leak, squirt a little oil over the suspected spot; bubbles will tell the tale of a leak. Cylinder heads holding down nuts should be tightened occasionally. The inlet manifold, if it is outside the casting, should be tightened to the carburetor and cylinder block. Remove the pan under the engine and see if there is any dripping. Go over the three major systems, water, gas and oil, and stop any leak found. For oil paper gasketing is best. Use wrapping paper and be sure there is no break in the gasket at any point, around the stud holes. Asbestos coated with graphite makes the best gasket for inlet manifolds, carburetor flanges and similar locations. Joints that carry hot gases should be fitted with gasket of copper covered asbestos. In certain cars special types of gaskets are recommended for various locations. These types should be purchased from the service stations and used as directed. The important thing is to insure against leaks, for every leak means a power loss.

TIRE CHAINS

Tire chains are practically always used in wet weather and care is necessary to keep them from getting rusty. The chains

should always be dried off before they are returned to the tool box after use. Especially should the clamps be looked after. A little cup grease or vaseline will prevent rusting and eliminate the trouble of prying them open or using a hammer to close them. There should always be carried in the tool kit a crosspiece tool and one or two extra cross chains. With this tool broken cross chains may be removed or replaced very easily.

OVERHEATING PREVENTIVE

In cars that use thermo-siphon cooling, the water system should always be kept completely filled. If the water level drops considerably, the circulation of the water will be reduced and may even be stopped altogether. With a pump system the pump continues to force the water through the system, regardless of how much or how little of the liquid there may be, but the circulation of the syphonic system is simply a natured flow and this is interrupted in case a considerable portion of the outlet pipe is empty, resulting in overheating of the engine.

TO SEE INSIDE

A very handy weapon to make easy the examination of the inside

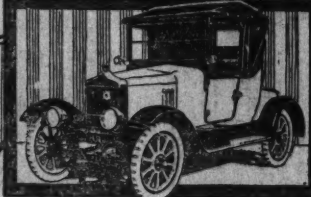
of a casing when looking for punctures, fabric breaks or weak spots, is a wedge made of a substantial stick of wood three-quarters of an inch thick and three to five inches long, depending on the size of the tire. This wedge may be slipped between the beads and pulled around the entire circumference of the casing with one hand, leaving the other free to hold the tire.

CLEANING SEAT COVERS

Seat covers may usually be cleaned very satisfactorily with a non-alkaline soap and warm water. The best way to carry out the job is to take the covers off and give them a good scrubbing on the board.

HAIG'S CAR FETCHES £3780

Confectioner Will Exhibit It; Lloyd George Now Provides His Own London, Sept. 25.—Three thousand six hundred guineas were paid today for the motor car used by Field Marshal Haig in France. The car was one of a number sold at auction by order of the Ministry of Munitions, which is disposing of surplus army stocks. The purchaser was a wholesale



The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
The Car for the Owner-Driver

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confectioner, who, with a keen eye to advertisement, intends to send the car to his stores in various parts of the country so that the public can see the historic vehicle.

As a result of the economy campaign several Ministers have given up cars placed at their disposal by the State during wartime. Winston Churchill, whose favorite automobile fetched a big price at auction the other day, now travels around in a Ford, and Lloyd George himself is using a car State affairs.

Multiplied Mileage

MILEAGE—All kinds of mileage, without sacrifices, that is the key to Firestone Leadership.

Miles of Economy—Because of Firestone endurance, which means length of tyre-life, freedom from repairs, most car protection.

Miles of Comfort—Because of Firestone extra quality and extra quantity of rubber, full of life and "give" and easy riding.

Miles of Security, with Firestone Non-Skids—Because of the massive letters correctly angled against skid in any direction.

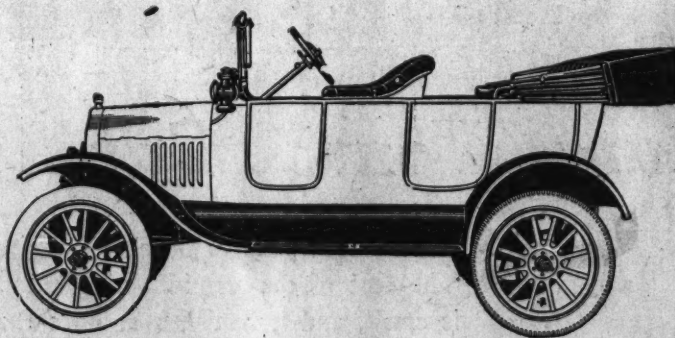
Order Firestones and get all these savings as well as long mileage.

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2 A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI

Firestone



1919 Model



1919 Model

FORD TOURING CARS

TAELS
800

We are pleased to be able to announce that we expect a new shipment to arrive this week. It is advisable to book your order now, as the demand is so great that the new shipment will be sold out soon after its arrival.

TAELS
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For demonstrations, apply to

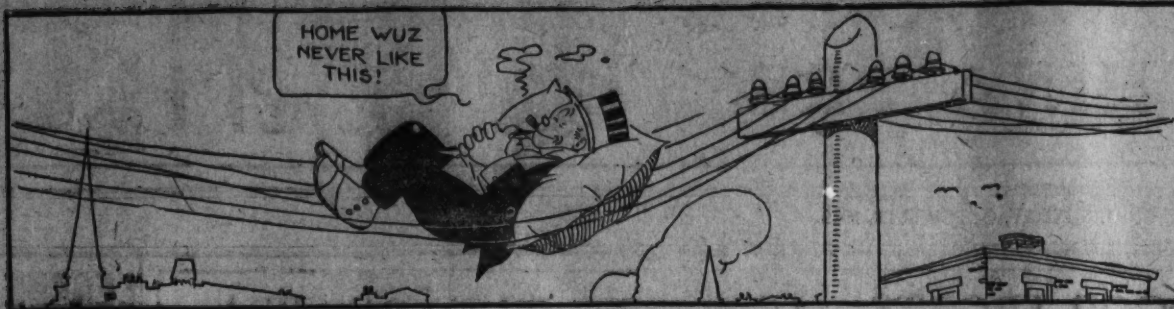
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HOME WUZ
NEVER LIKE
THIS!

Sporting and Comic Picture Section

Sunday, October 26th, 1919

Bringing Up Father



THIS LOOKS
LIKE A
STOVE
FOUNDRY.

THIS IS MY
LIBRARY - THE
COLLECTION OF
ARMOR IS THE
FINEST IN THE
WORLD.

WELL - I
GUESS WE'LL
RENT YOUR
HOUSE FOR
THE WINTER.



OH! WE'LL
BE THERE.

CLIMB IN THE
LIBRARY WINDOW.

SHALL I
BRING THE
POKER CHIPS
OR HAVE
YOU GOT
SOME?



WE JUST DROPPED IN
TO SAY "HOW-DY! WHERE
IS MR. JIGGS?

HE'S IN THE
LIBRARY - HE
LOVES IT IN
THERE -

COME -
I MUST
SHOW YOU
THE HOUSE.



IT'S A
BEAUTIFUL
HOUSE.

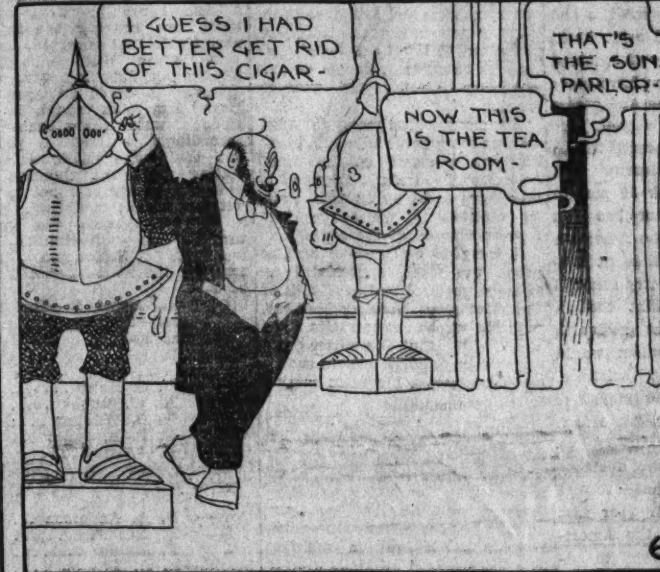
DO YOU THINK
WE'LL EVER
HAVE A HOME
LIKE THIS?

THE DARLING -
HE'S READING!



OH! DEAR! DON'T
DROP ASHES ON
THE FLOOR!

COME - DEAR! I
WANT YOU TO SHOW
MR. AND MRS. HOOF
AROUND -



I GUESS I HAD
BETTER GET RID
OF THIS CIGAR -

NOW THIS
IS THE TEA
ROOM -

THAT'S
THE SUN
PARLOR -



SAY - DO YOUSE
WANT TO SET
ME ON FIRE!!



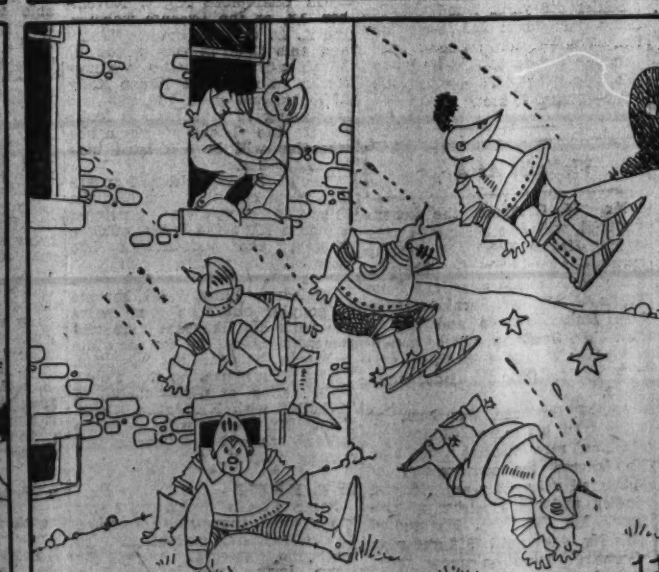
HELP!



GREAT HEAVENS!!!
JERRY MONAHAN!!!



GET OUT
OF MY HOUSE -



WHERE ARE
THE BOYS -
DUGAN?

SOME ARE IN THE
HOSPITAL AN'
SOME ARE AT THE
BLACK-SMITH SHOP
GITTIN THEM SUITS
TAKEN OFF!





SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1919

GRIDIRON MEN OUT TOMORROW

American Footballers To Hold
Session At Race Course
At Noon

GAME ON THANKSGIVING

Stars Of Many Colleges Will
Be On Shanghai Eleven
Against Sailors

Some 20 American colleges and universities will be represented on the American football eleven which is to play against the U. S. S. Eleven on Thanksgiving morning. The revival here of the game so popular in schools and colleges in the United States will be marked by the re-appearance in moleskins of men who have made varsity letters in various parts of America. East, Middle West and Western colleges will be represented and a snappy, speedy and husky eleven can be picked to play against the sailors.

Tomorrow noon the men will be out for the first practice and signals will be talked over. There will be little necessity of coaching as nearly all the men have made names on the gridiron and others have played on high school, prep school or college second teams.

The meeting tomorrow will probably attract 25 or 30 men to the Race Course as there has been talk of a revival of the American game ever since Lieutenant Gibbons of the 15th Infantry baseball nine dropped the hint that a group of West Point graduates now on duty at Tientsin would welcome a game about Christmas. This will probably be played if the Thanksgiving Day game is a success.

Shanghai should have a classy eleven and it is planned to get the team in shape for four fast periods in order that the American game may be shown to advantage. And an eleven made up of over-fat men who are not in condition can not play the grueling Yankee version.

DAN KULP IN U.S.

The team will be handicapped without Dan Kulp, former Brown University guard, who made the second All-American team picked by Walter Camp four or five years ago. Kulp is a professor at Shanghai College but is now in the United States on leave. His playing and coaching was an asset two years ago.

But there are a number of stars here. The Standard Oil Company has seven or eight in Shanghai and there is Pete Dorrance at Soochow. Dorrance played tackle on Tommy Hught's Michigan eleven that made the memorable trip to Harvard in 1914. Pete was an all-Western tackle and played a great game at Cambridge in the long-to-be remembered game when Harvard defeated Michigan 6-0 at the Cambridge Stadium.

Paul Chatom, University of California tackle; Bradley, Trinity College guard; Snyder, University of Pennsylvania center; Freddie Twogood, Colgate tackle; Monte Cochran of Washington and Verne Clair of Princeton are others who will be available for the line, while Von Copp, who played at University of Pennsylvania and Cy Wilhoit and Cooper of baseball fame will make bids for end positions. Boone and Jensen of the Koster Company will also be out as well as a number of others, including several from Andersen, Meyer and Company and the B.A.T.

GREAT BACKFIELD

There should be little trouble in getting a backfield with Rodger, Merrill, Bradley, if he is not needed in the line; Von Copp, who was quarter-back at Cascadia, and a host of others to choose from.

Shanghai should have a fast and beefy line with a backfield that can plug the line, shoot through the tackles or skirt the ends. Rodger's end runs two years ago will be remembered.

At the meeting tomorrow the question of suits and equipment will be settled.

All Americans who have ever played even high school football are asked to show up tomorrow as the training program will be slow but must be thorough and candidates are urged to be on hand for the first practice.

'Moon' And American Co. Winners At Henli Regatta

Take Invitation And S.V.C. Fours; Bertie Sculling
Champion; Schlobohm Strokes Winning
Junior Boat

"Jolly boating weather!" One could not fail to recall the words of the old Eton song when seeking to describe the weather conditions obtaining yesterday at Henli, on the occasion of the opening day of the Shanghai Rowing Club's Autumn Regatta.

The famed Hsinyangkong reach which first attracted practical attention some dozen years ago as an almost ideal rendezvous for oarsmen, looked its best yesterday. A goodly line of houseboats, all gaily decorated with national emblems, hong flags, bunting, etc., were moored alongside of either bank, peopled with merry rowing enthusiasts of both sexes. The number of lady visitors was notably larger than usual, and the feminine element among the spectators tended to add still greater charm and brilliancy to the already gay scene presented as one detrained at Henli and found one's way to houseboats, launch or club enclosure (facing the finishing line).

To many old timers it seemed that there never before had been so large a crowd on the special competitors' train. Crowds of spectators came up on this train, in addition to which the 12:45 express stopped at the course.

It is a pleasing duty to record, as usual, the much appreciated assistance rendered by the officials of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, without whose co-operation the efforts of the Club Committee could scarcely be hoped to ensure such a complete success for these boating functions.

Many people naturally preferred to have their own houseboats, but it was by no means necessary to make such provision, for there was ample and comfortable sleeping berths available on sleeping cars stationed at the railway siding just beyond the bridge. In addition to which means of all kinds were to be had at all times.

CHANGES IN CREWS

There was a pleasant South-West breeze blowing throughout the afternoon—practically diagonally across the course and down, with the result that it afforded a certain assistance to the oarsmen—a grateful one for those who rowed, as many did, in more than one race. The elder of the brothers Meyer, as previously reported, fell sick last week and this affected three crews of which he was a member. Substitutes were sportingly found, however, but then it was discovered that in two cases men would have had to row in two consecutive races had the original program scheduled for yesterday been adhered to. Jones won his place in the S.V.C. Fours and was already booked for the next race, the Invitation Fours; Wallace re-joined him in the Junior Fours and was himself an original entrant for the Sculling Championship. Accordingly it was found necessary to alter the order of the afternoon's events on the program, viz:

- 2:30—Junior Fours.
- 3:00—Invitation Fours.
- 4:00—Saman Race.
- 4:30—Griffin Tub Sculls.
- 5:00—S.V.C. Fours.
- 5:30—Sculling Championship.

WATER IS HIGH

As usual, the native population of the surrounding countryside turned up in large numbers and formed a picturesque addition to the spectators. The water seemed at a higher level than ever before on the occasion of regatta. A notable feature was the number of armed soldiers along the banks, but they were quite unnecessary, for a more good-humored crowd of civilians it would be hard to find than the interested Hsinyangkong country residents.

The railway bridge over the creek was plentifully decked out with bunting. Some hardy swimming enthusiasts dived from the bridge and swam up-creek during the afternoon. The permanent concrete posts demarcating the half mile distances were a material improvement this year.

The reach looked fine at night with all the lanterns illuminating the scene. A fine concert was organized in the evening, Messrs. Glenby and Landers being special "entertainers."

THE SUMMARY:

2:30 p.m., Event 1—Junior Fours—Distance 1 mile.
Station No. 1.

Row—S. Yates 150
2 G. Wallace 135
3 P. Chatom 135
Stroke—F. W. Schlobohm 156
Cox—P. Ayres 125

INDOOR SPORTS

AM YOU APPRECIATE MY EFFORTS
I SEE - NOW FOR YOUR WELCOME
APPLAUSE WHICH MY STUDENTS
RECEIVED I SHALL REWARD YOU
BY SINGING ONE OF MY OWN
BALLADS



INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING THE GUY WHO INVITED
HIS PALS TO A CONCERT AT
HE SITS THERE JUST DYING
AND HOPING FOR A RAID
OR A FIRE

NIEN CHIH KUEI HAS ANNUAL SPORTS DAY

Fourth Annual Meeting Draws
Big Crowd To School's
New Field

The fourth annual sport meeting of the Nien Chih Kuei Municipal Public School for Chinese was held yesterday on the newly-constructed sports ground attached to the school.

There was a full program consisting of 33 varied events which were keenly contested by the boys of the school. In particular the inter-company contests for the possession of the school staff cup were exceptionally keen and close.

At the conclusion of the sports the Headmaster of the School, Mr. L. H. Turner, made a short speech congratulating the various winners, and calling upon Mr. H. Phillips of the British Consulate to distribute the prizes.

The following is the detailed list of prize-winners: School Staff Cup—A Company, captained by Wong Sen-chang.

Senior 100 yards Handicap—1st, Zee Tong-hai; 2nd, Chong Ching-sung.

Junior 100 yards Handicap—1st, Wong Se-ming; 2nd, Yung Yih-fong.

Midgates Ladder—Crawl—Woo Hung-tah.

Senior 220 yards Handicap—1st, Yee Ching-ner; 2nd, Zee Tong-hai.

Time—29 secs.

Junior 220 yards Handicap—1st, Yui Pao-ching; 2nd, See Tsch-ching.

Time—32 secs.

Throwing Cricket Ball at Sambo—Senior, Song Yih-foh; Junior, Sing Sze-shung.

Senior 440 yards Handicap—1st, Chong Ching-lung; 2nd, Song Yih-fong.

Time—1 min. 6.4 secs.

Junior 440 yards Handicap—1st, Nee Way-ching; 2nd, Lee Tsch-sing.

Time—1 min. 20 secs.

Violinist At Astor

Mr. W. Graffman, the famous violinist, will give a recital at the Astor House Hotel, Wednesday evening, at 9:15 o'clock. The program will include selections from Paganini, Kreutzer, Sarasate, Schubert, Hubay, Chopin and Venlavsky. Mr. Graffman will be accompanied by Miss Dina Graffman, who will render Chopin's Impromptu No. 3.

Mr. W. Graffman was born at Vilna. In his early childhood he displayed rare talent as a violinist. He entered the conservatory of Petrograd when 13 years old and studied under the celebrated professor, Mr. L. Auer. He studied with Mr. Auer until 1913 and soon afterward he went on concert tours through Russia, Siberia and the Far East. This is the first appearance of Mr. Graffman in China.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MEETING

All interested in rugby are invited to attend the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rugby Football Club to be held Tuesday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock at the committee rooms of the Shanghai Rowing Club.

Sport And Stage By Domino

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Now Wang Yi-tang of Northern fame is feeling quite uneasy.

Because the South says he's to blame. For being Japanese.

Though bombs and threats won't pay his debts. The question is dear reader: Will Sun Yat-sen refuse the yen?

And be ALL CHINA'S leader? The Bolshevik's number's up. The Hunns have ceased to trouble.

So Lipton says "I'll lift the cup And win it at a double." He says the U.S.A. "Guess you may, But gee you've set us thinking."

Now we are dry. Its Lipton's tea we're drinking.

Lawn Bowlers went to Hongkong town To take a little ramble. They won some matches and renown Which pleased Boss Gavin Campbell.

The exercise they had d'ye ken Made every bowler thinner. They're going to grub. November Fifteen Dinner

THE STAGE

Have you seen "ANN?" I had the pleasure of seeing her a little while ago, and she was the merriest, prettiest, brightest little female minx that ever found her way into the heart of mere man.

She entered a bachelor's flat along the fire escape and in at the window, and after causing the poor fellow moments of awful anguish, at last wheeled her way into the depths of his soul and he was no longer a bachelor but a benedict. It was Miss Renee Kelly who did the wheeling, and it was Mr. Basil Halliday who felt the wheel.

On Champions Night, November 12, at the Lyceum Theater, the A. D. C. will produce "Ann" and this time in the person of Miss Peggy Carroll who is a new comer. She is like Renee Kelly in looks, and from the way she is shaping her fellow man, and as if the bachelor whom she wheels will have a hard task to escape her.

"Ann" is a bright and sparkling three act play and she will be the thing to please a Shanghai audience after the races, masquerade, the pari-mutuel has been kind or not.

Matheson Lang, who became so popular out here some years ago with his Shakespearean and romantic plays, is for a while deserting his big success "Mr. Wu" and is appearing this month in a series of performances of "Othello" with Mr. Arthur Bourchier. Mr. Lang will play the "Moor" while his colleague will portray "Iago."

H. B. IRVING

Some fifteen years ago I was one of many thousands who lined up to pay our last respects to England's greatest actor, Sir Henry Irving, who was laid to rest at Westminster Abbey. One of the most beautiful sights of that impressive occasion, was when the actor's life-long friend, Miss Ellen Terry, with the tears streaming down her still wonderful and expressive face, came out of the throng and throwing a sprig of rosemary upon the grave whispered "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray you, love, remember."

This week we heard of the death of the great actor's son.

Mr. H. B. IRVING

For some time he had been ailing, and many of his hopes of future productions had to be given up months ago. H. B. started like a warrior but the stage called strongly, and after doing "stock" as a training, he tried London, and there revived many of his father's successes. I will remember the feeling of anticipation among playgoers when he first attempted "Hamlet." He followed his father's reading to a great extent but it was not a slavish imitation. Perhaps the most original note about the new reading was in his scene with "Ophelia" where he tells her to get to a nunnery.

He loved Ophelia. How few Hamlets show this! They bully, rave, they ill-treat her. In this nursery scene they are violent, tempestuous noisy, and staid; they are seldom princely and chivalrous. This was H. B. Irving's finest acting scene. He approached "Ophelia" with infinite tenderness, his hand hardly dared to touch hers, but every muscle in his body vibrated emotion. He loved, but he dared not show. He had to part, but he would not show what the parting meant.

H. B. Irving was the best of good fellows, and not only the playgoer will miss him, but the player has lost one whose sympathy and culture did much to make the stage its present proud position.

RUGBY

The Rugby Club will hold its general meeting at the Rowing Club's headquarters next Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. and it is hoped that all old members and those interested in the game will make an effort to be present.

Already some thirty names have been sent in, most of whom are playing members but to be able to have matches regularly at least fifty men are required.

It all depends therefore on the number that turn up on Tuesday whether the game will have a successful showing this season.

A certain amount of scrum and other practice is necessary if the club is going to be able to turn out a good team, and for this purpose members will be able to use the field either in the early morning or in the evening.

On these occasions those who know the game are asked to turn out and coach beginners. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. M. Cobbett, has already approached the Navy and hopes to gather many recruits from the ships in port. I think that I am right in saying that everyone whether he knows the game or not will be welcome at the meeting on Tuesday and there will be plenty of opportunity for novices to get a thorough working knowledge of the game.

On September 27 many of the London Rugby clubs started trial matches in preparation of a big revival of the game. For nearly five years the fine old pastime has had to give way to the greater game of war but now The Harlequins, the Blackheath Club, Richmond, and the London Scottish are all looking around to see what talent they have left to play. Most of the public school old boy teams are also getting busy.

With the probable return from India in the New Year of Adrian Stoop and his brother, F. M. Stoop, the Harlequins will doubtless be a strong force once again.

This week we heard of the death of the great actor's son.

(Continued on Page 3)

COOLIE CRICKETERS PLAY DRAWN GAME

Rees And S. C. C. Ground Men
In Great Match Stopped
By Darkness

A great game, equally as good if not better than any seen this season, was the match yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Cricket Club's ground when the S.C.C. coolies played the S.C.C. coolies in their annual match. The falling light caused the game to be a draw with the S.C.C. coolies in the ascendancy with a score of 116 all told against 32 for seven wickets.

The Rees men were in first and due to S. H. Hal the first wicket was down for nothing. Shwang King joined Kow Sung but the score was only carried to seven when Kow Sung was well held by Lee Foo.

A good stand by Ni Lan and Shwang King carried the third wicket to 37 when the latter player took the count due to Zie Pao. With the exception of Lee Hal's 21, Ni Lan's 24 and Lee Sung's 31 not out, the rest of the batsmen were sadly lacking.

With the Rees all out for 116 the S.C.C. men took the field fully expectant of passing their opponents score but they were reckoning without the deadly bowling of Kwei Show. Ma Ma was unfortunately run out when he had got nicely set and had reached 33. With the exception of Siao Kin-foo not another of the S.C.C. batsmen reached double figures.

Wonderful fielding on the part of both teams was witnessed. No Ling was caught and bowled by Kwei Show. Kung Foo, with hardly light enough to see the man next to him on the field, caught Lee Foo at square leg with one of the greatest catches seen this season. Lee Foo gave a perfect imitation of Capt. Barrett. Kwei Show's delivery is that of the Surrey Croucher to a tee but with much more speed.

Local wicket keepers should take lessons from Kin Foo and Kow Sung for the match was a bye one. There was only one extra, a delivery from Lee Sung well on the leg side which gave Kow Sung an absolutely no chance.

Mr. Wood president of the S.C.C. congratulated the players after the match on the exhibition of good fielding they gave.

S. R. C.

Chao Lai, c. Siao King-foo, b. S. H. Hal 0
Kow Sung, c. Lee Foo, b. S. H. Hal 0
Ni Lan, b. Zie Pao 24
Kwei Show, b. S. H. Hal 1
Kin Foo, b. S. H. Hal 0
Lee Sung, not out 31
Fang Kow, not out 3
Shoo Kee, b. Zie Pao 0
Lee Hal, b. Zie Pao 21
Ah Foo, c. Ah Sung, b. Zie Pao 0
Extras 0

Total 116

Bowling Analysis

S. H. Hal 0 M R W
Mo Ling 8 1 46
Zie Pao 12.5 42 5

Ma Ma, run out 23
Mo Ling, c. and b. Kwei Show 6
Kin Loug, c. Ah Foo, b. Kwei Show 9
Chang Foo, b. Kwei Show 1

(Continued on Page 3)

LEAGUE TEAMS READY START

Football Elevens Off On Long
Schedules This Week In
Both Circuits

FOUR GAMES YESTERDAY

Police And Nanyang Winners;
Two Other Matches
Are Drawn

The St. Xavier's and Football Club elevens played a 2-2 draw and the Whizzbangs tied with the team from the British Gunboat Base, 2-2. Nanyang defeated the Endeavorers by a 2-0 score. The Police defeated St. John's by the same score. Thus the results of yesterday's football games give the followers of the game little to work on with the league season starting next Saturday.

Neither the St. Xavier's nor Football Club teams was at its best and both aggregations were without stars who will figure in league matches. The win for Nanyang shows that Alec Leslie again has the makings of an intercollegiate championship winner.

Both the first and second leagues get away next Saturday. Two matches are scheduled in the first league and three in the second. They follow:

S.F.C. vs. Police.
Rees vs. St. Xavier's.
Police vs. Whizzbangs.
St. Xavier's vs. Jewish R.O.
Rangers vs. Navy.

S.F.C. vs. ST. XAVIER'S

The Shanghai Football Club and St. Xavier's met yesterday afternoon on the former's ground in a friendly match which resulted in a draw of two goals each. The S.F.C. was poorly represented while the St. Xavier's were again without their tricky center-half Johnson.

From the kick off the Xavier's, playing with the sun at their backs, at once began to press but were kept back by Tonkin. Except for a few runs on the Xavier's goals the latter had most of the play throughout the first half and were the first to score after twenty minutes of play. F. Gutierrez obtaining the ball shot at the goal, the ball, hitting the bar, rebounded to his feet, and he had no difficulty in placing it within the net. After this reverse the Club again took up the attack and Harris, who obtained the ball had only Wilson to beat but the latter brought off a good save by putting the ball over the bar. The resultant corner kick proved fruitless. A few minutes later the Club were able to equalize through Drake who brought the ball up and passing the backs had no difficulty in placing it in the corner of the net giving the college keeper little chance to save. At this stage the Xavier's again took up the attack and from one of the many runs down to the S.F.C. goal J. Gutierrez was able to put his side again on the lead with a swift low shot. From the kick off the Club again took up the attack and Drake, who was fortunate enough to obtain the ball from a mis-kick by the Xavier's back had again only the goalie to beat and just managed to put the ball through Wilson's legs and thus level the scores for the second time. The interval arrived shortly after this goal and the teams crossed over with the scores level. On the resumption of play the Xavier's again took up the attack and were determined to score but were unfortunately foiled by the good services of Tonkin and McLean. McLean's display in the second half left nothing to be desired. He brought off some wonderful saves. Except for an occasional run on the opposing goal the Club had to play for the greater part of this half on the defensive but if the Xavier's had shot instead of shooting at the last moment into McLean's hands the scores would have been quite different. When the game had lasted about thirty minutes a penalty was given against the Club for handing. Favacho took the kick but McLean again brought off a good save and from a scramble in front of goal McLean was called upon time after time to save shots from the Xavier's forwards but he was equal to them all and in fact it was greatly due to his good goal-keeping that the Club did not suffer defeat. With only five minutes more to play the Club broke off and Drake obtaining the ball had only Wilson to beat two yards from the goal but failed to score, the ball from his shot touched the bar but went out of

play. The final whistle went shortly after this and the game ended as stated.

It is difficult to pick out individual players but for the visitors Wilson in goal was as sound as ever, Encarnacion at right back kept the Club's forwards well away from their objective.

Elliot should not have gone back in the second half he makes a much better half and in the first half of the match was the pick of the St. Xavier's halves.

In the forward line the visitors can boast of a good left wing Aguilar and Gutierrez working very well together. It is a pity the St. Xavier forwards did not shoot more often for they had many chances which through lack of skill they lost through lost their possible tallies.

The Club had five new men in the field and the pick of the lot falls to the left half, Bell, who has a good knowledge of the game and who uses his head as well as his feet.

Lawrie Smith and Drake in the forward line worked hard and can be given the honors of the offensive part of the Club's line-up. Kenneth Mansfield in the half line put up the best display on the field in the first half but in the second half was a little disappointing.

Tonkin as usual, was a tower of strength in the back line and was ably supported by Loomis while McLean in goal gave another exhibition of the turn he put on when Scotland played England in the last International match played in Shanghai. Mr. certainly knows how to defend his citadel and the S.F.C. team is more than lucky to have his services.

Mr. J. J. Wade referred the match and gave general satisfaction.

NANYANG WINS, 2-0

Nanyang College yesterday afternoon, at the Nanyang field, had a successful though somewhat rough and scratchy opening game, defeating the Endeavorers by a 2-0 score.

Referee Leslie had more than once to pull up various players for their rough house work but taking the match as a whole both teams enjoyed themselves to the full.

About 2,000 spectators witnessed the game and noise enough to beat the town band was made when D. F. Li, Nanyang's nippy inside right broke away and with a fine run down the field beat the Endeavorers goal all the way. Li was responsible for the second tally which came shortly before the whistle blew for full time.

Nanyang College will entertain the Jewish Recreation Club this afternoon, play to commence at three p.m.

The following will represent the J. R. C.: Cohen, Katz, Goldenberg, Whitcomb, Tuttleman, Moalem, Sternberg, Slonimsky, Abrahams, Mella and Komaroff.

Reserves: Silas and Moalem. Mr. Leslie will again hold the whistle.

WHIZZBANG'S DRAW

The Whizzbangs drew yesterday afternoon with the British gunboat Bee the score standing 3-3 when the final whistle blew. The Whizzbangs showed marked improvement more so in the forward line than in the defense. The backs and halves want to learn to clear quicker instead of holding to the ball too long.

Facing the sun the Whizzbangs kicked off and just before the whistle blew for lemon, Ferris drew first blood for his side, beating the navy goal keeper with a good hot drive.

After the turn, with the sun going down, the sailors pulled themselves together and gave the ex-soldiers as hard a run for their money as they have had so far this season. The sailors had a very sound defense and have to thank their backs for keeping the score where it was when the whistle blew for full time.

During the second half of the match goals were scored by Sullivan, two, and Higgins for the navy men while Falconer and Pry added one apiece for the Whizzbangs.

POLICE VICTORS

Yesterday afternoon the Police football team was entertained by the St. John's University team to a fast and clean game of football on the University's playing fields. The Police in the second half through the instrumentality of two of their new recruits managed to defeat the University by 2-0. The goal scorers were Bayler and Knight.

The pick of the field was the University's center forward while Knight of the Police also put up an excellent showing.

S.F.C. TO PRACTICE

The Committee of the Shanghai Football Club has decided on two practice games to be held on Tuesday and Thursday, and Sec. G. Craigie Ross requests that all members of the Club make special efforts to turn out at least on one occasion.

The games will be 30 minutes each way and will start at 6:45 A.M. sharp. Members are requested to enter by the Race Club gate for owing to the ponies training for the coming meet the Loongfai Gate is closed.

Shanghai Races—Autumn Training

Saturday, October 25.										
Pony.	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	3 miles	Last quarter
Rosewood	boy	42	1.18.3	1.53	2.28	3.04.1	3.39.2	4.12	4.44.2	32.2
Say Tai	boy	37.3	1.12.4	1.46.2	2.22.1				(sub)*35.4	
Jomaborg	WGO	48.3	1.34	2.14	2.49	3.20.3				31.3
The Heron	WH	37.1	1.11	1.46	2.21.2	2.56.1	3.29	4.01.2		32.2
Triumph	boy	37.1	1.16.2	1.54	2.29.2	3.01.3				32.1
Castlewood	boy	39.1	1.15.3	1.48.4	2.20.1	(last mile of 1 1/4)				31.3
Iron Duke	boy	37	1.15.4		2.27.3	3.00.1				32.3
Seala	boy	39	1.20.3		2.35.4	3.08.2				32.3
Aalborg	WGO					3.08.2				32.3
Forglen	boy	36.2	1.10.4	1.44.4	2.21				(sub)*36.1	
Goodenough	JKB				2.20				(sub)*35.1	
Free and Easy	CRB	34	1.16.4	1.55.4		3.01.2				
Silver Streak	JJ	35.3	1.16.3	1.55.3	2.30.2	3.03.4	last 1 1/4			33.2
Kowloon	WAD	32.4	1.08	1.46.3	2.21.4	2.56.4	3.29			33.1
Corncrake	WH	36.2	1.16.2		2.27.1	2.58.1				31
The Pelican	boy	started	10 lengths	ahead	and finished					31.2
Sir Lamerock	boy		1.14.1		2.21.4	2.53.4				32
Mountain King	CRB	36.2	1.16	1.54	2.28.4	3.00.3				31.3
Wilson	boy	37.3	1.10.4	1.43.3	2.15.4	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 3.59.2)	21.1			
Co-insurance	boy	36.2	1.11	1.42	2.20	2.54			(sub)*34	
Majuba	ESH									34
Tortobello	WGO	36.1		1.46	2.18.2					32.2
Turborg	boy									32.3
Beauty Sand	FV	35.2	1.11.3		2.18	2.52	(last 1 1/4 of 1 1/4)			34
							(whole time 4.04)			34
Bixahote	boy	32.3	1.10.3	1.42.4	2.18.4					35.2
Carbon	boy				2.18.1					31.2
Bydand	AW	36	1.10	1.40.3	2.12					31.2
Seabird	JKB				2.12					31.2
od Fox	MOS				1.44.1				(sub)*37.1	
Lightning Raider	boy	34	1.07	1.42.1					(sub)*35.1	
Charing Cross	boy	34.1	1.11.2		2.19.1	2.53.1				34
Flying Star	AJPH	39.2	1.19	1.57.4	2.33	3.04.1				31.1
Runawaylight	boy	45.4		2.02	2.40	3.22	4.40	5.11		31
Ironside	FV	38	1.16	1.52	2.27	2.57.2				30.2
Blue Devil	boy	44.2	1.28.2		3.03.2	3.38			(sub)*34.3	
Fighting King	CRB	34.1	1.13.2		2.23.4	2.55.3				31.4
Sandy	JJ	39	1.16.2		2.25.2	2.58.2				33
All Black	GW		1.06.1	1.42.4					(sub)*36.3	
Standard Dahlia	boy	34.2	1.08.2	1.47.2	2.20.2	2.51.4				31.2
Sans Pour	JKB	39.3	1.16.2	1.51.4	2.56	2.57.2				31.2
Castlesand	FV	38	1.15	1.53.3	2.30	3.03.3	3.36			32.2
Merryand	boy						(chipped in last 1 1/4)			32.2
The Pewit	WH				2.20.1				(sub)*34.4	
Scenaplana	GW	37.2	1.11.4	1.45.2	2.18.1				(sub)*32.4	
Reinsurance	boy				1.47	2.21			(sub)*34	
Midas	boy	36	1.12	1.52	2.31.1	3.07.4	3.39			31.1
Pilgrim	SBMB	38.4	1.16.1		2.25.4	2.59.2			(sub)*33.3	
Luapenny	SAS	chipped	in last mile	time, 2.24.4					(sub)*38.4	
Plain John	JJ	38.2	1.14.2	1.48.3	2.21.3	last mile				33
Mazurek	JKB				2.20.3	last mile				32
Brilliant Dahlia	CRB	38.1	1.13.3	1.44.4	2.17.3	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 2.54.4)	32.4			32
Gladiator	boy	38.4	1.15.2	1.49.1	2.21.1					31.4
Golden Plume	boy	35.3	1.11.3	1.50	2.26	3.00	3.31.4			31.4
Dumpling	boy				beaten by six lengths					31.4
Windermere	GW	39.2	1.45	1.49.4	2.24.3				(sub)*34.4	
Cyrano	SBMB	38.2	1.15.2			3.00.3				33.2
Black Diamond	JJ	38.3	1.15.2		2.31	3.07.4	3.43.2	4.16.4		33.2
Golden Quill	boy	34.1	1.13	1.52.3	2.30.3	3.01.3				31.1
Taotai	boy	36	1.09.1	1.42					(sub)*32.4	
Albion Dahlia	boy	36.3	1.11.3	1.48.4	2.27.1	3.03.1	3.37.3	4.11.2		32.4
Durme	boy	36		1.45	2.21				(sub)*36	
Westende	DS									32
Le Rhin	DS	36	1.14	1.50	2.25	2.58				32
L'Alsace	boy									32
The Hawk	boy	36.3	1.15	1.50.1	2.23	2.54.3				31.3
Possum	WH				2.23	2.54.3				31.3
Revenge	boy	37.3	1.14.1	1.48.3	2.19					30.2
Night Hawk	JJ	37.2	1.15.2	1.53	2.28.1	2.59.3 (last 1 1/4 of 1 1/4)				31.2
						(whole time 3.35)			(sub)*32.3	
Last Call II	boy	36	1.11.2	1.46.3	2.22	2.54.3			(sub)*34	
Golden Flut	boy	34	1.07	1.41						32.1
The Bulbul	boy	42.4	1.24.3	2.03.4	2.40.1	3.12.3				28.3
Nigger Minstrel	WH	37.3	1.14.2	1.50.2	2.25	2.53.3 (last 1 1/4)				28.3

*On the grass course.

Visitors and riders were pleased to find both courses open yesterday morning. Special mention must be made of the splendid condition of the grass track, there being plenty of cover which deadened the rattle of the ponies' hoofs.

For the ideal condition of the course, the thanks of the members who take an active interest in training are due to Dr. Pratt, clerk of

the course, who has done so much to improve both courses. A pleasant feature of yesterday morning's training was the attendance of several of the fair sex who take an interest in the showing of the ponies. A large number of members who recently returned from the war were also out to watch the gallops.

The performances of ponies and

the steady training of the riders will tend to make the forthcoming meeting a success. The times of the ponies can not be criticised at this time but as the time nears for the meeting, we hope to give our readers sufficient information whereby they will benefit financially.

Above appears the chart of times done by ponies out yesterday morning.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 2)

By the death in action of R. W. Poulton, Palmer, D. Lambert, and R. O. C. Ward the club suffered almost irreparable loss but here is little doubt that plenty of new players will come forward before the club has its big struggle with the full strength of the navy on New Year's Day.

It is worthy of note that every member of the Blackheath team of five years ago went on active service and the fact that the club is to deplore the loss of G. L. Stokes, J. H. D. Watson, R. F. Linnan, H. J. Walker, and E. F. Ford proves how earnestly the members played the greater game. Lt.-Col. W. S. D. Craven and C. H. Pillman are the active spirits now in restoring the club to its past glories and they are busy in having at their disposal the Cambridge blue Cambridge, King, Wood, and the international Coverdale.

Richmond has lost a number of its stars but can still rely on Lawless, Reckitt, Ziegler and Cleithorpe. W. E. Evans the old Dulwich captain of seven years ago has also thrown in his lot with the club. The London Scottish have been the biggest sufferers from the war and the club is now faced with a graver problem than confronts any of its neighbors. The Scots have, however, committed themselves to the old time program of events and the vitality of the club is such that these obligations will be worthily fulfilled no matter what difficulties may have to be surmounted. I think that of the fifteen that turned out in the early part of 1914 only three escaped the ravages of war and these three unfortunately have not escaped the wear and tear imposed by Anno Domini.

BOXING

When I was in England recently I had the pleasure of seeing the big fight between Beckett, the British champion, and Goddard. It was like the Willard-Dempsey affair, a case of the little man against the giant, and the two fights resembled

Coolie Cricketers

(Continued from Page 2)

each other in that neither went very far. The Gollaths went to sleep before they had even extended the Davids.

Beckett since then has added fresh laurels to his shield and he is now proclaimed the best heavyweight that England has had for years past, and one who is worthy to battle for the championship of the world. In August he met the Irish American, McGorty, and in a fight that that sportsman Lord Lonsdale described as the best he had seen in twenty years, won, after traveling seventeen rounds, with a knock-out.

Now arrangements have been completed for a match between Carpenter the French champion and Beckett which will take place on November 10. The winner meets the world champion Dempsey—but where?

Mr. C. B. Cochrane whose name is connected with so many big struggles has received a letter from Jack Kerna, the manager of Dempsey, stating that he has had a big offer from Cochrane to come to England and that he is seriously considering the same. He has already done more than this. Mr. Cochrane stated some time ago that Dempsey would meet the winner of the Beckett-Carpenter match in London. He now repeats that statement and backs it up with a cable and letter that he has received from America. He does not expect to get the Olympia much before next Spring but he confidently anticipates that the great struggle will take place in London.

HARRIERS RUN TODAY

The Shanghai Harriers Club will hold a paper chase this morning, the start being made from the Club's headquarters at 3 Kiangwan Road at 10 o'clock. Fast and slow packs will take up the trail and the runners will be in charge of Captain J. Smeadon and Vice-Captain F. S. Bridges. Several new men, who have recently joined, are expected to be out.

Next Saturday the Harriers will stage two handicap races at Hongkew Park, a 440-yard and a 100-yard event.

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First Day's Events An Henli Regatta

(Continued from Page 2)

tween the Houseboat "Moon" and the Jiangdaws. The latter were first away, closely attended by the "Moon" crew, the "Rhoda" quartette being badly left from the start though they stuck to it gamely. The Jiangdaws started off at 36 strokes to the minute. At the 1/4 mile post the "Moon" had caught up on the Jiangdaws, both boats being level. The latter crew failed to observe the oil rowing maxim or keeping their eyes in the boat. A fine race now ensued, promising a regular ding-dong finish between the Moons and the Jiangdaws.

At the 1/2 mile mark, however, Brodie coxed the Moons into a leading position and Ericson was a good length ahead at the beginning of the houseboat moorings. The Moon crew finished six strokes ahead of the Jiangdaws in 6m. 19.3-5s.

Landers, coxing the Jiangdaws, had hard luck in having to change his course quite a lot, dodging to this side and that to avoid junks moving down stream along the Quinsan shore which he was forced to hug, his station being No. 3.

The houseboat "Rhoda" crew were several lengths behind. The very high standard of oarsmanship exhibited in this race was commented on by several of the old-timers present.

4:30 p.m. Event 4.—Griffin Tub Sculls.—Distance three-quarter mile.

B. A. Anderson 142
E. T. Nash 133
Sampson race was scratched, so the next event was the Griffin's Tub Sculls. Two finalists only, faced the starter, Anderson having outclassed Woodfield was in, also Nash to whom Starling had conceded a row-over. Nash was on the Quinsan, Anderson on the Henli station.

Anderson got the better start, both he and Nash began at 32 strokes to the minute. The two men rowed bad courses, Nash being the worse of the two. At the 1/4 mile Anderson was fully two lengths ahead, which advantage he had increased to one of several lengths at the first houseboat line. From this point to the finish the race had little interest as Anderson had matters all his own way and won with ease in 6m. 7.1-5s.

It was observed that Nash came forward much too quickly on his slide.

5 p.m. Event 5.—S. V. C. Fours. Distance 1 mile.

Station No. 1. American Co. lbs.

Bow—E. A. Dahlin 165
2 F. W. Schlobohm 156
3 P. Chaton 195
Stroke—R. S. Haskell 180
Cox—P. Ayres 125

Station No. 2. Engineer Co. lbs.

Bow—1. Zellensky 127
2 H. P. B. Jones 147

J. J. Brooks 165
Stroke—K. V. Aagesen 195
Cox—H. Landers 126
The S. V. C. Fours was on the card. The Engineer Co. had two substitutes in the boat for the Meyer brothers, Zellensky going bow and Jones No. 2—which gave the American Co., who rowed as advertised, a great advantage. Aagesen got slightly the better start, commencing at 30 strokes to the minute, against 36 of Haskell's.

The American crew soon showed ahead, and at the 1/4 mile post were a length ahead. They were all rowing a beautiful, even stroke, whereas in their opponent's boat the time was very bad. Their No. 3 did not seem to reach out, or drop his hand at the finish of the stroke; generally he was rowing deep and short not keeping the same length as stroke.

At the 1/2 mile post the Americans were fully two lengths ahead. From here on the race developed into a mere procession, except that Haskell kept lengthening the interval between the two boats all the time, and won as he liked in the slow time of 6m. 53s.

5:30 p.m. Event 6.—Sculling Championship.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Station No. 1. lbs.

L. Bertie 172

Station No. 2. lbs.

G. Wallace 135



Little Jimmy

